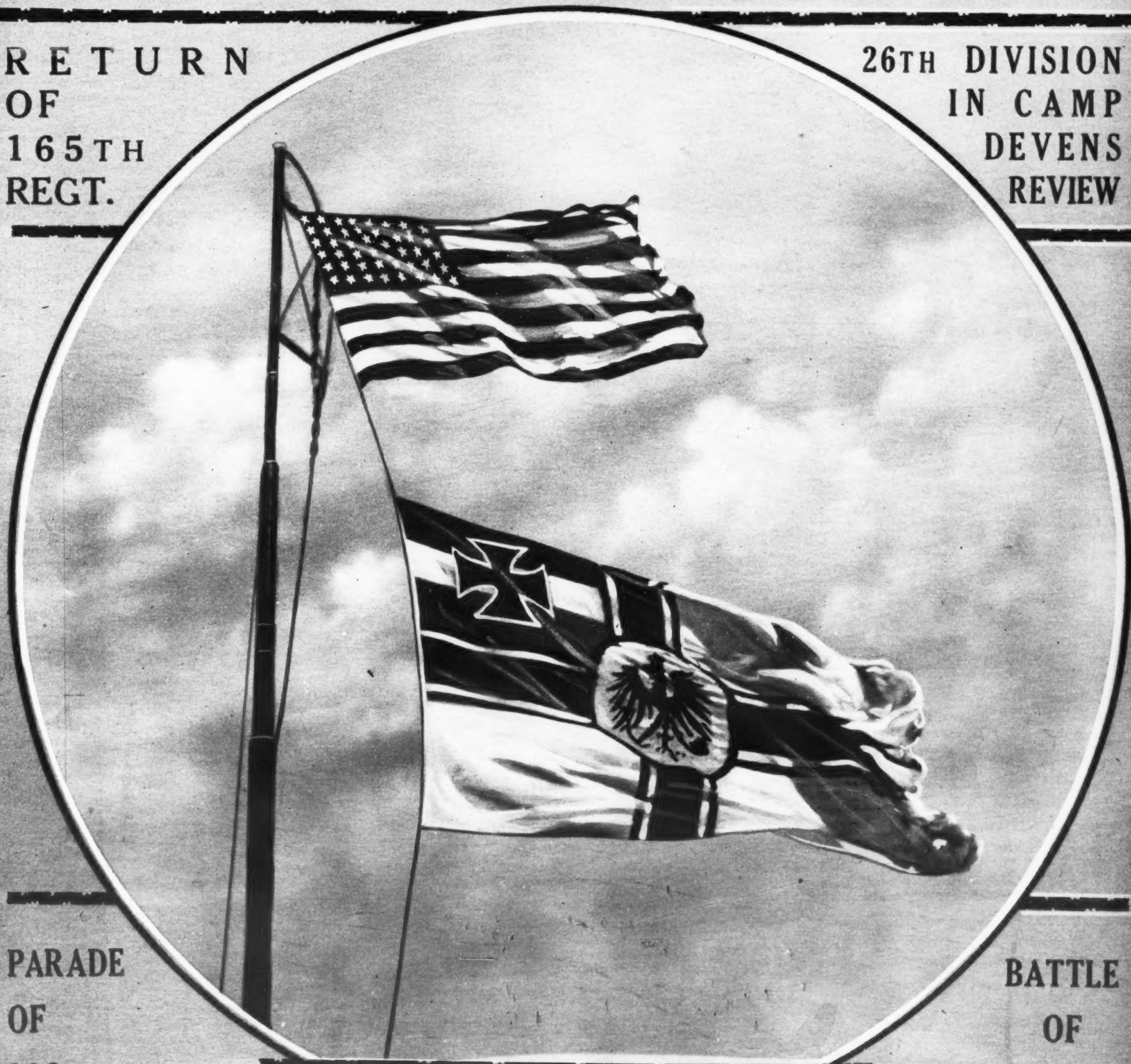


# ALLIED PORTRAITS PEACE 71 DELEGATES

RETURN  
OF  
165TH  
REGT.

26TH DIVISION  
IN CAMP  
DEVENS  
REVIEW



PARADE  
OF  
332ND

BATTLE  
OF  
JUTLAND

STARS AND STRIPES ABOVE GERMAN ENSIGN.  
AS IT APPEARED ON MAST OF SURRENDERED GERMAN SUBMARINE  
U-111 WHICH REACHED NEW YORK APRIL 19, 1919, AFTER A TWELVE-  
DAY VOYAGE, MANNED BY AN AMERICAN CREW.

(U. S. Navy Official, from Keystone View Co.)



## A Flashlight on Some Aspects of the War



EVERY war has been rich in epigrams more or less striking. The present great war has been no exception. Perhaps the most famous one is the immortal slogan of the French at Verdun: "They shall not pass." The same phrase essentially had been adopted by the Italians at the formation of the Alpini: "Di

qui non si passa." No finer motto, however, has been originated than that shown above, scratched by some unknown Italian private on the wall of a ruined farmhouse not far from the Piave River. Translated it reads: "It is better to live a day like a lion than a hundred years like a sheep." (© Italian Official.)

AMERICAN EXPEDITIONARY FORCES  
OFFICE OF THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF

March 28, 1918.

To General Foch

"I have come to say to you that the American people would hold it a great honor for our troops were they engaged in the present battle. I ask it of you in my name and in that of the American people.

There is at this moment no other question than that of fighting. Infantry, artillery, aviation—all that we have—are going to dispose of as you will. Others are coming who will be as numerous as may be necessary. I have come to say to you that the American people would be proud to be engaged in the greatest battle of history."

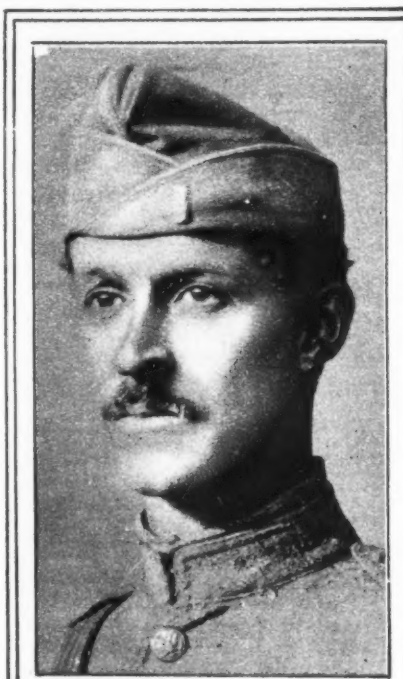
Pershing

The above letter has great historical value. It was sent by General Pershing to General Foch, who had not yet been made Marshal, but had been promoted to the supreme leadership

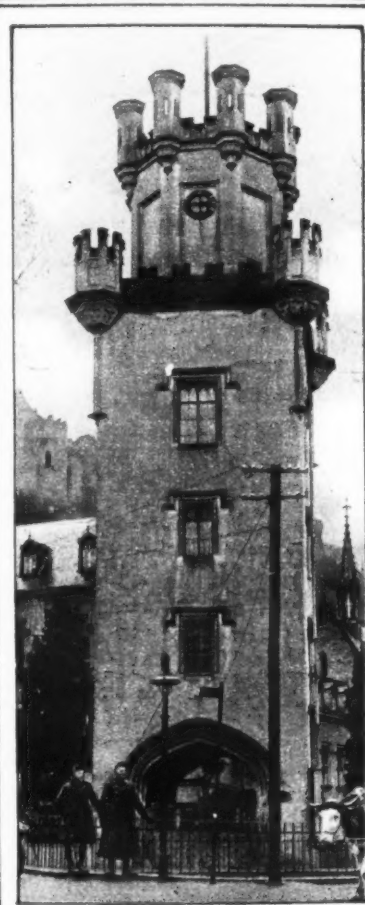
of all the allied armies. It was at the darkest hour of the allied cause, seven days after the beginning of the great German drive which had had remarkable success. General Pershing's letter was a great inspiration.



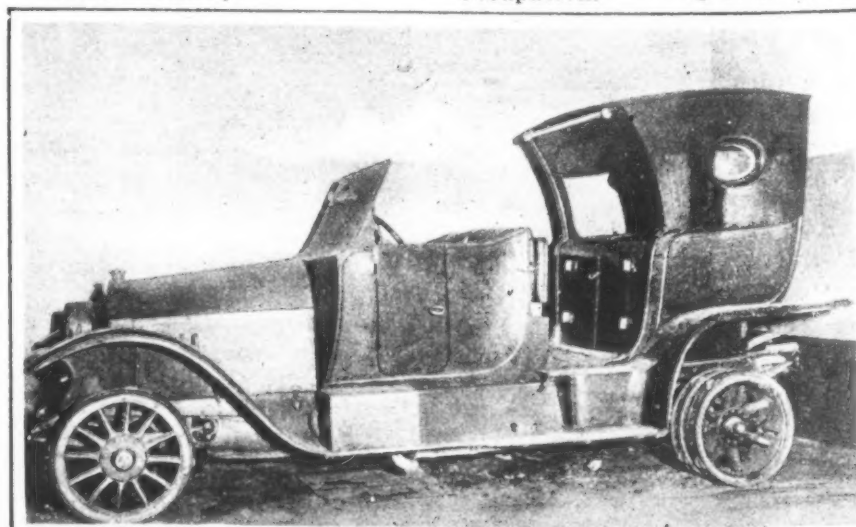
HUGH GIBSON, recently appointed U. S. Minister to Poland. He was formerly attached to the American Embassy in Paris. (© Press Illustrating Service.)



1ST LT. ROBERT L. CAMPBELL, first man in the 92d Division to receive the Distinguished Service Cross for bravery in the Argonne. Member of 368th Infantry.



Schloss Saynic, with ruined castle of Sayn in background. In foreground are Major F. J. Schneller and Lieutenant Leo Schubert of American Army of Occupation. (© U. S. Official.)

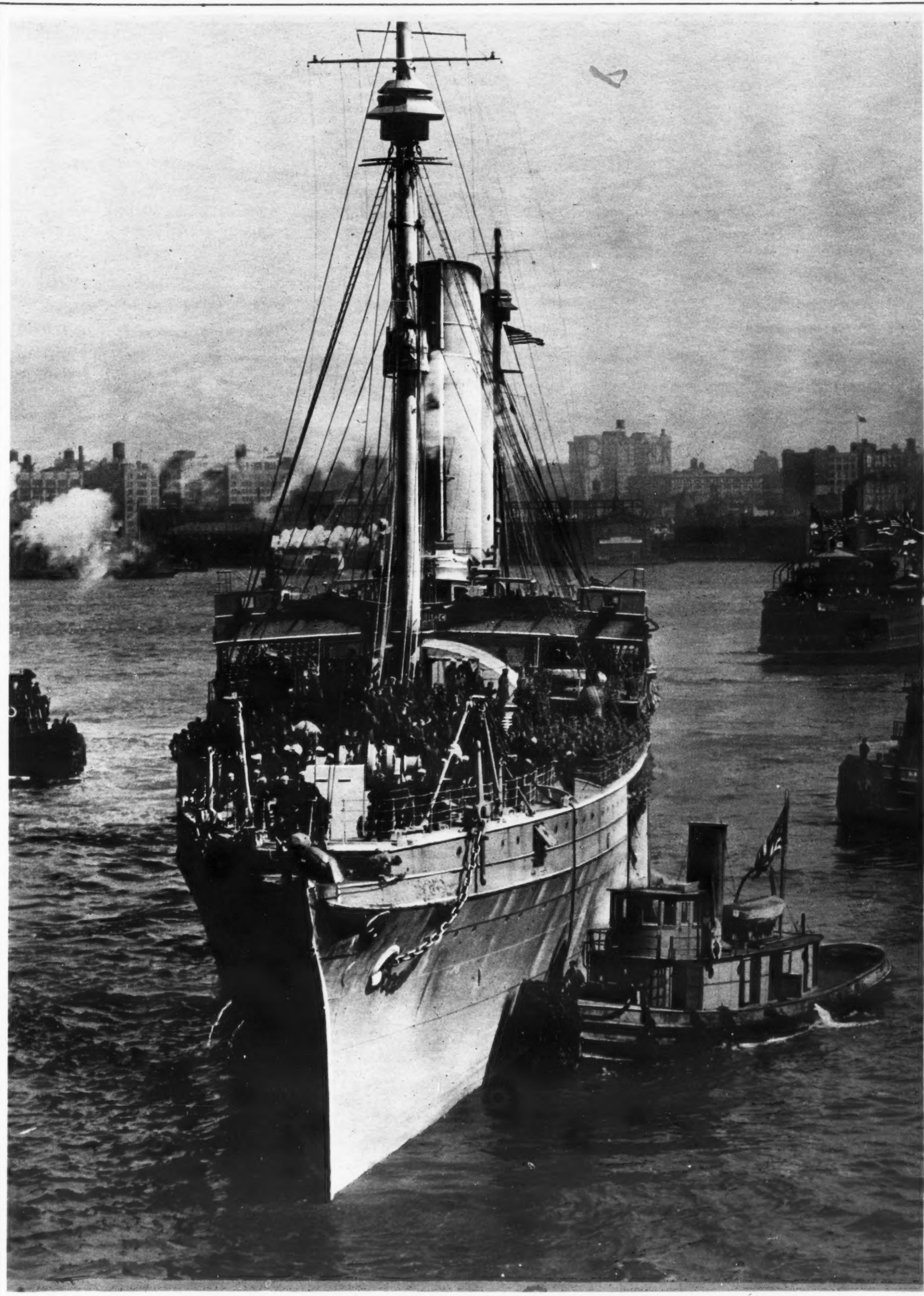


A Panzer armored automobile that was built for the exclusive service of the Kaiser but was never used. It has a body of nickel-plated steel, and the shade in front that can be let down is also steel.

A reinforced metal windshield is a feature. The wheels are banded with iron instead of being rubber tired, and between the rims are powerful springs designed to absorb shock and make riding easy.



## Return of 165th Regiment of "Rainbow" Division



## HARBOR CRAFT SHRIEKING WELCOME AS THE TRANSPORT HARRISBURG BRINGS BACK THE 69TH.

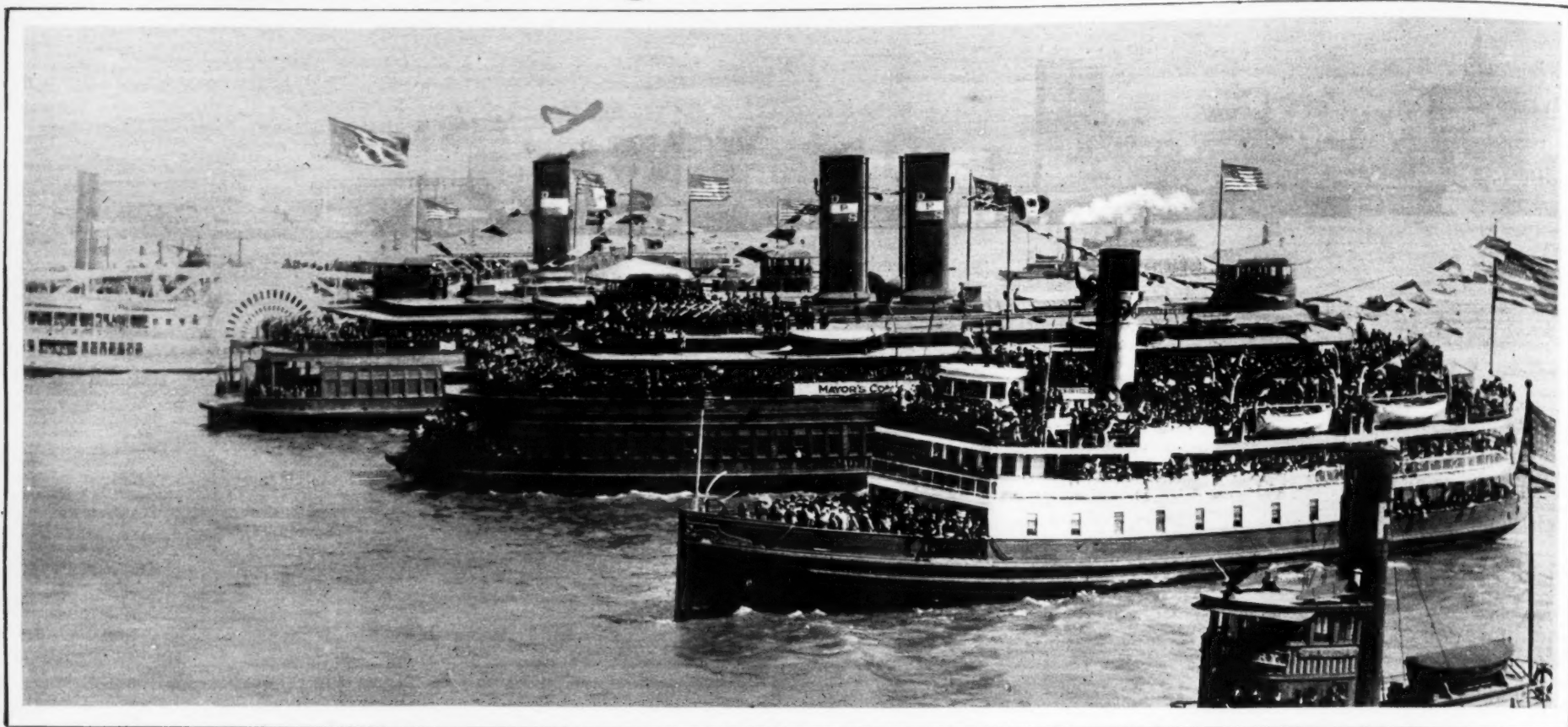
For many days New York had been waiting to extend a fitting greeting to the 165th Regiment, which, it was known, had embarked for the journey back to the country whose flag it had upheld on so many hard-fought fields in France. But it was not as the 165th that New York people preferred to think of it, but as the "old 69th" that has

been a favorite of the city for more than half a century. Not all the 69th came in on the Harrisburg, though it carried nearly two thousand of them. Others were expected in a few days, and when all had reached here it was planned to have the regiment parade up Fifth Avenue so that the city might see its favorites and express their appreciation.

(By Paul Thompson.)



# Enthusiastic Creeting to Homecoming 165th American



FLEET OF EXCURSION BOATS, HEAVILY LOADED, STEAMING DOWN TO NEW YORK BAY TO WELCOME BACK THE 69TH.

Over 10,000 people packed the boats that met the transport Harrisburg as she came into New York Harbor April 21, bringing with her 1,962 men of the 165th Regiment, which consisted in large part of the old 69th. The 69th had a glorious record in the civil war and has always had a warm place in the affections of the people of New York. It is

composed chiefly of men of Irish birth or descent. Considerable disappointment was felt at the beginning of the war when it lost its identity temporarily and was absorbed in the newly created 165th Regiment. But under its new designation it has upheld the traditions of the old 69th and has done valiant service in the war.

(© Paul Thompson.)



MEN OF THE 165TH REGIMENT ARRIVING IN HOBOKEN TO MEET A WELCOME MEMORABLE IN NEW YORK ANNALS.

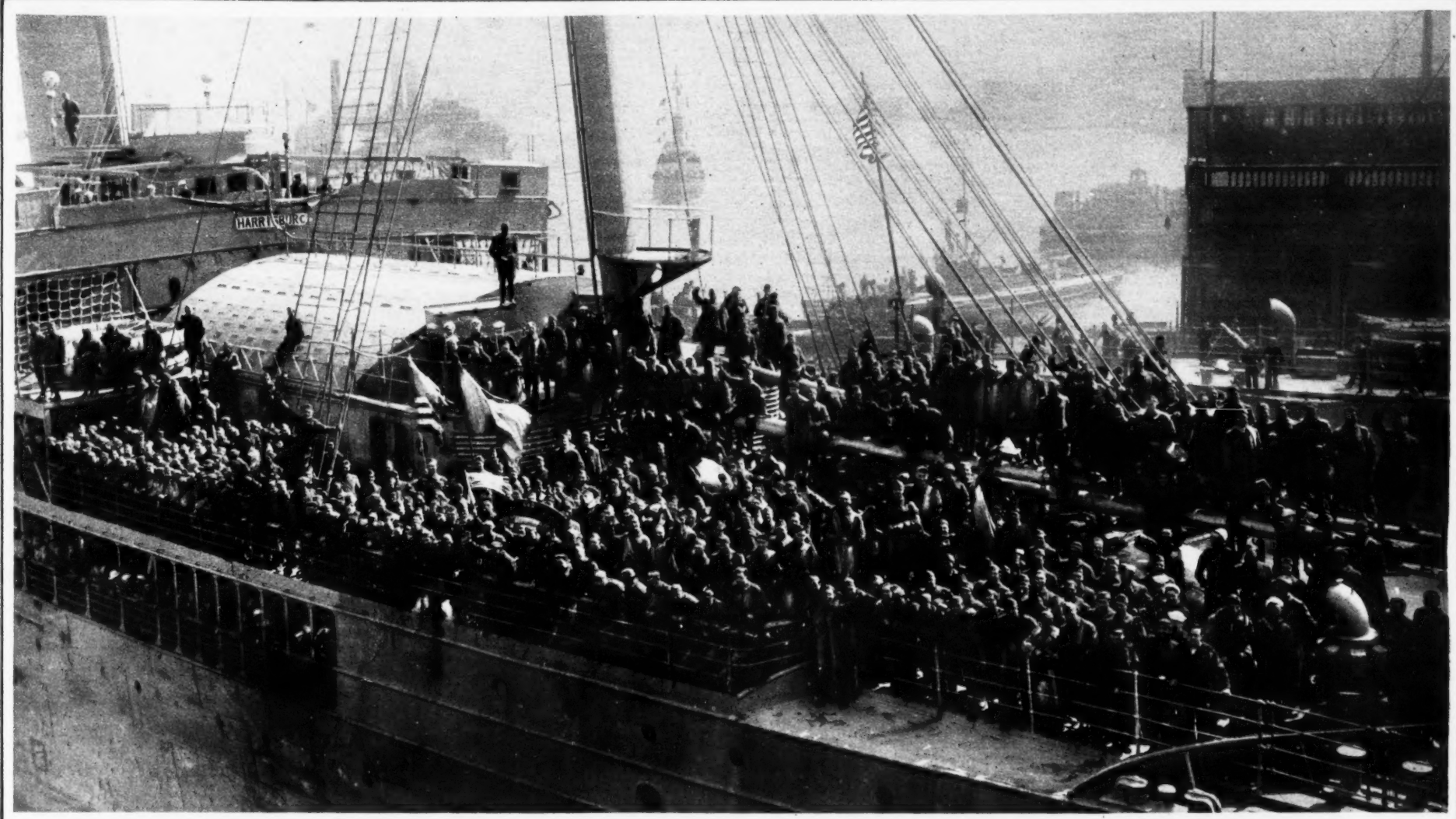
Hilarity reigned unrestrained among the returning soldiers of the old 69th as their transport moved into its pier on April 21, 1919. Strongly in evidence was their homeward bound flag, which read: "Homeward bound, 165th Infantry, 69th N. Y., from Germany to New York." The regiment deserved the great welcome it received for it had worthily upheld its colors in every fight in which it had been engaged in France.

It had lost 615 officers and men killed in action and 2,682 men and officers wounded. The Irish element in the regiment at the beginning of the war was 85 per cent., but replacements during the war had reduced this to 50 per cent. The fighting power of the regiment, however, remained unimpaired.

(© International Film Service.)



# Infantry, Which Includes New York's "Fighting 69th"



UNITED STATES TRANSPORT HARRISBURG CROWDED WITH RETURNING SOLDIERS MOVING INTO ITS DOCK.

The 165th Regiment, whose men are here seen crowding the decks of the transport on which they returned from France, formed part of the famous "Rainbow" Division, whose more prosaic designation was the 42d. The regiment, under Colonel Donovan, has rendered sterling service in France and especially distinguished itself in the fighting in the vicinity of Rheims. In its various operations it advanced a distance

of fifty-five kilometers, or thirty-three miles, against enemy resistance. It lost one officer and thirty men at Luneville, eight men at Baccarat, forty-eight men and one officer at Champagne, thirteen officers and 268 men in the Aisne-Marne sector, and 246 in other actions. Sixty of its members received the Distinguished Service Cross.

(© International Film Service.)



GREAT NUMBERS OF RETURNING SOLDIERS POURING IN SO RAPIDLY THAT PIERS ARE CONGESTED.

The Hoboken yards, where a great many of the returning troopships dock, are taxed to their utmost to take care of the men during the formalities attendant upon disembarkation. On the day when this picture was taken, Sunday, April 20, almost a fleet of transports arrived from France, carrying 14,000 soldiers. Interest was increased by the fact that some of the vessels were German ones that had been

taken over for the purpose of bringing back to their native shores the conquerors of Germany. The Zeppelin especially had just been completed by the North German Lloyd Company for the Australian trade when war was declared. The Graf Waldersee was also formerly a German ship.

(© Underwood & Underwood.)



## Parade of 332nd Regiment of the 83rd Division, Which



AMERICANS FROM OHIO AND PENNSYLVANIA, BACK FROM ITALY, MARCHING UP FIFTH AVENUE, N. Y., APRIL 21, 1919.

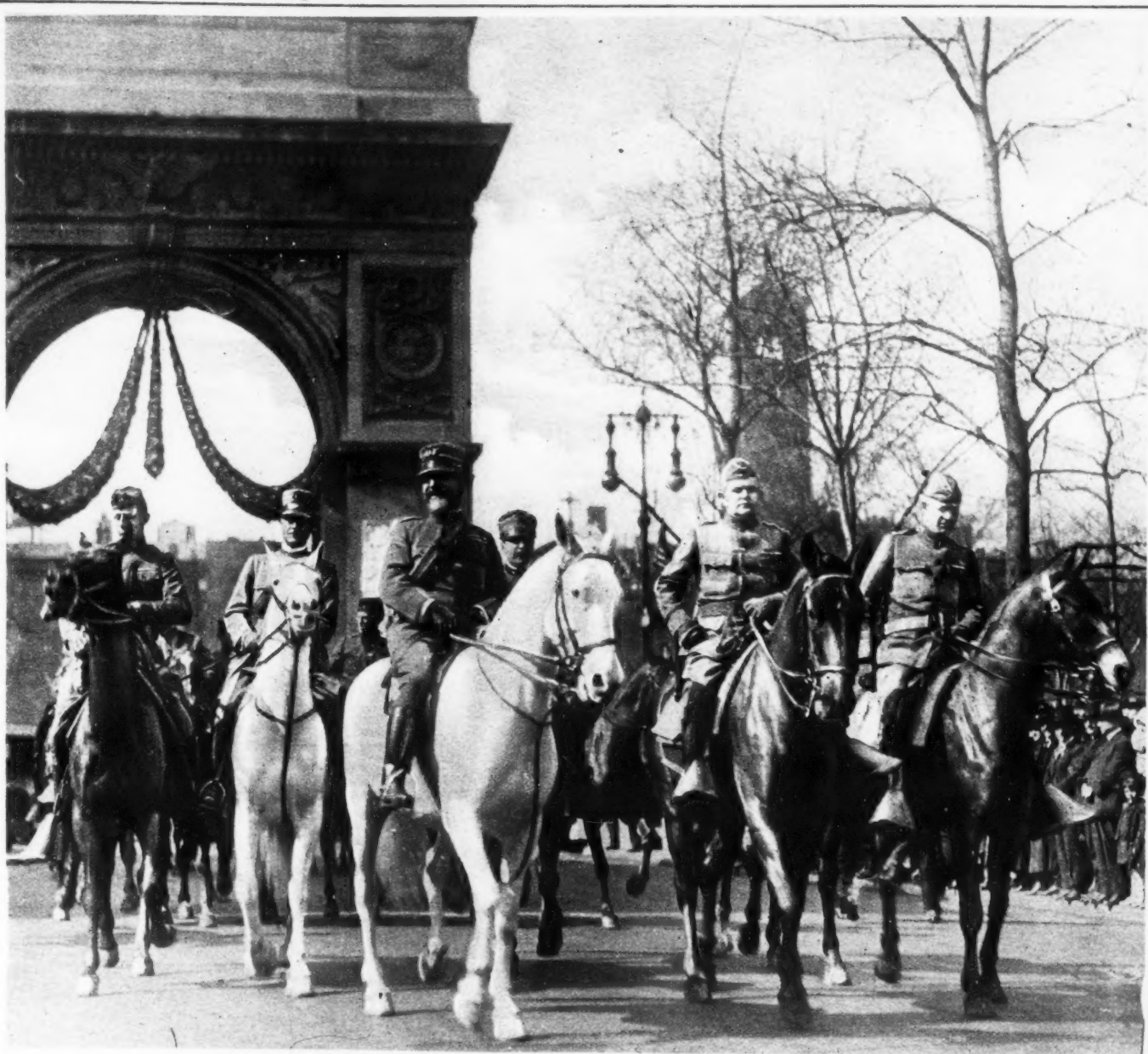
The 332d Infantry, the American Army regiment of 3,500 men that marched and countermarched on the Italian front until it had convinced the Austrians that an American army of 300,000 men was fighting on the Piave, marched up Fifth Avenue on April 21, amid the acclamations of thousands, including a large number of citizens of Italian birth or descent who took a special

pride in the regiment because it was made up to a large extent of their own compatriots. All the Italian organizations were represented by delegations comprising a large part of their membership, and carrying Italian as well as American flags. The weather was ideal, the avenue was gayly decked with flags and bunting and the regiment made an excellent impression.

(AP) Paul Thompson



# Fought With Italian Army Against the Austrians

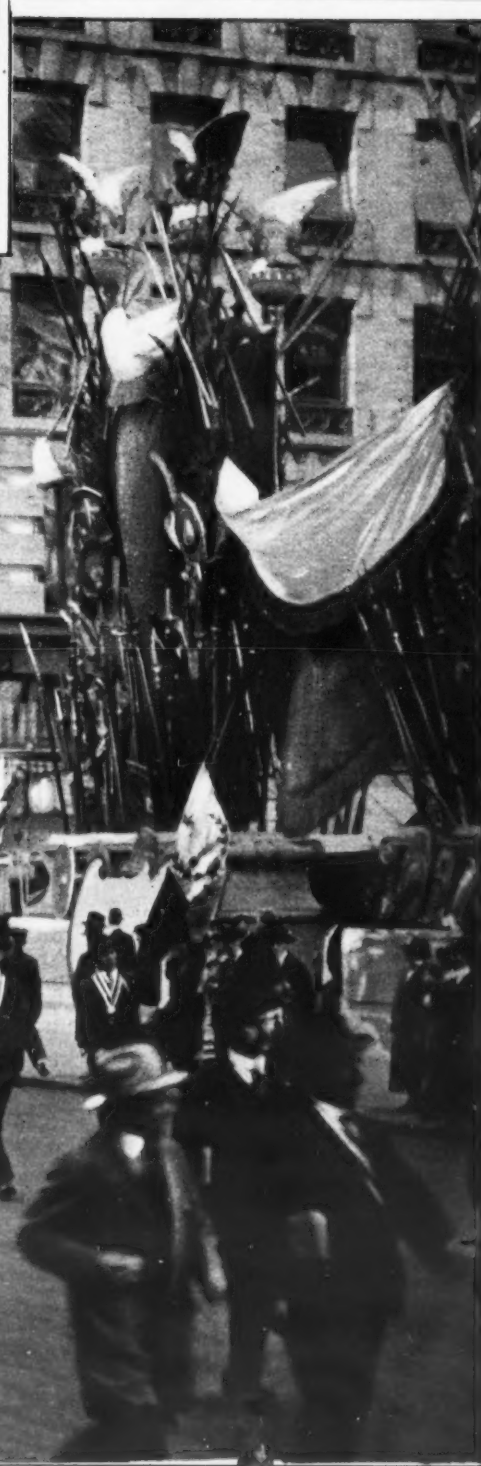


WHILE the great majority of American troops who were sent overseas fought on the battlefields of France and Belgium, it was thought advisable that a certain number should be sent to Italy in order to show the Italians that the Allies were heart and soul with them in their fight against the Austrian invader. The disaster at Caporetto in the latter part of 1917 in which the Italians lost heavily, due in large part to German propaganda, had produced a condition that demanded support from the Allies. France and Great Britain sent contingents, and the United States sent the 332d Regiment of the 83d Division to co-operate with the Italian forces. The regiment held a sector in the Piave trenches as part of the army of the Duke d'Aosta. Before the last offensive it was transferred to the Tenth Army, composed of British and Italian Divisions under command of Lieut. Gen. Lord Cavan, but the Austrians withdrew so quickly that not even the speedy American marchers could catch up with them. The conduct of the regiment was excellent throughout its service, and it helped appreciably to strengthen the morale of the Italian troops.

## OFFICERS LEADING MARCH.

Colonel Wallace, commander of the 332d Regiment, riding at the head of the parade in company with Brig. Gen. Emilio Guglielmotti of the Italian Embassy and his staff at Washington Square.

(© International Film Service.)



## MEMBERS OF ITALIAN ORGANIZATIONS MARCHING AT HEAD OF PARADE PASSING THE PUBLIC LIBRARY.

Many of the men who had fought with Garibaldi for Italian independence, as well as members of other Italian societies, marched with the 332d Regiment up Fifth Avenue. The enthusiasm that greeted the marchers was very great, and it was especially marked at Central Park when the officers were accepting investiture of the Italian decoration for the colors. When the

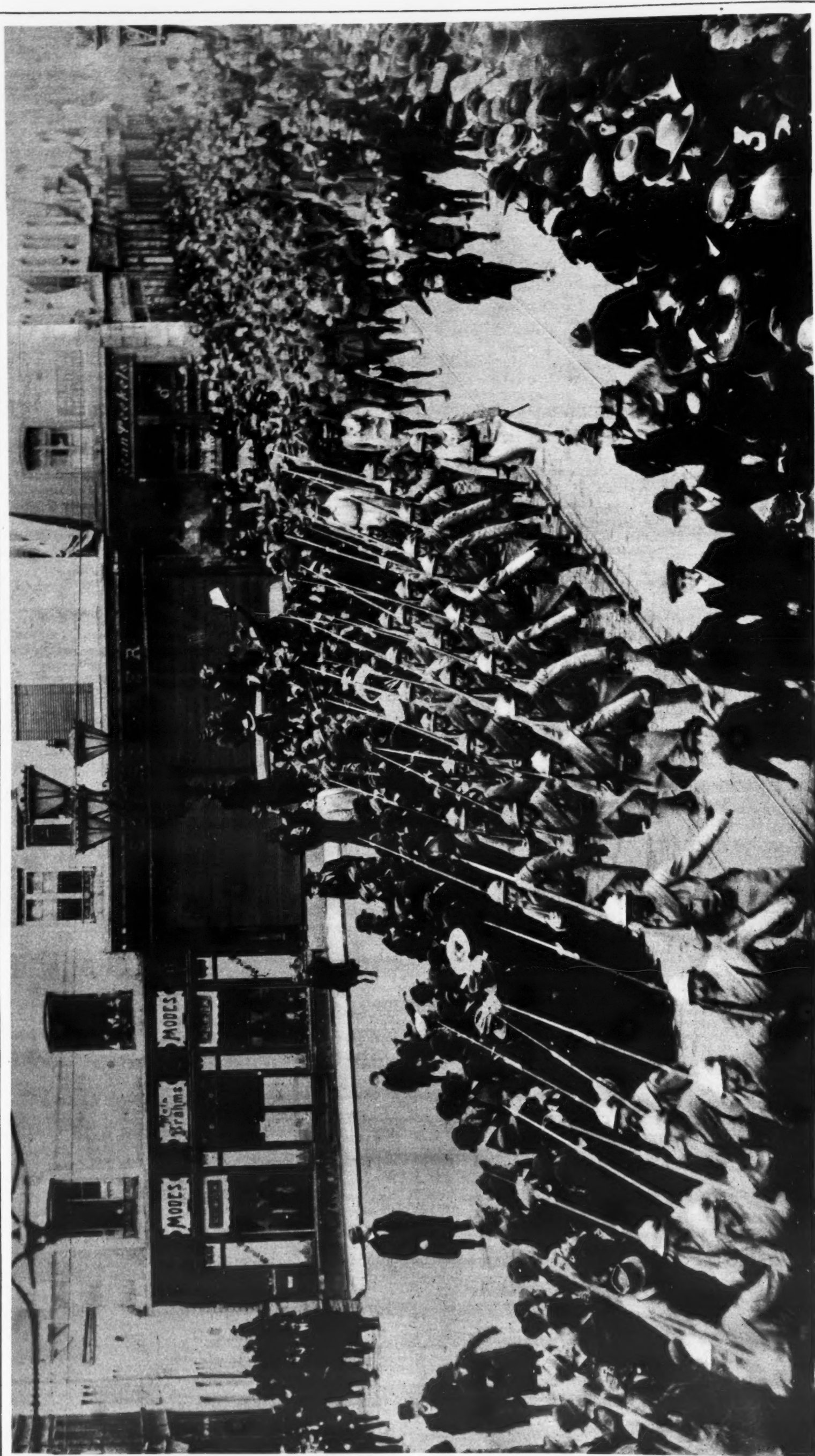
soldiers reached the Italian section in Upper New York they were overwhelmed with gifts of fruit, cakes, wine, and cigarettes. After the ceremonies were over the men went to the 69th Regiment Armory, where they were to be the guests of the city until they should be mustered out of the service that their deeds had honored.

(© Central News Service.)

00007



## Luxemburg Men Who Had Slipped Over the Border and Fought in French Ranks



### RETURN TO THEIR NATIVE COUNTRY OF MEN OF LUXEMBURG WHO HAD AVENGED ITS VIOLATION BY ENLISTING IN THE FRENCH FOREIGN LEGION.

The war is commonly referred to as beginning with the violation by the Germans of the neutrality of Belgium, and the wrongs inflicted on that hapless country speedily engrossed the attention of the world to such an extent that it overlooked the fact that the little Duchy of Luxembourg had its neutrality violated two days before the German armies crossed the Belgian line. The Duchy has only an area of 1,592 square miles and a population of about 300,000, and it was unable to offer any resistance to the invader. The German rule was harsh and unyielding, and the people resented it in silence. A number of the inhabitants left their country, went to France and enlisted in the famous French Foreign Legion, where they rendered valiant service during the four years of the war. They returned in triumph in March of the present year and met with a great welcome from their countrymen, who crowded the streets of the capital as the troops marched through.

(© International Film Service.)



# Montreal, Canada, Turns Out in Force to Welcome Home One of the Hardest Fighting Regiments of the War



THE 14TH BATTALION, CANADIAN EXPEDITIONARY FORCES, OF MONTREAL, ARRIVING IN THAT CITY APRIL 19.

The regiment to which this battalion belonged had participated in the war since February, 1915, and had gone through a succession of great battles up to the time the armistice was signed. It had gained more decorations than any other Canadian unit. Their first big battle was Neuve Chapelle, following which their record includes Ypres,

Festubert, Givenchy, Friedburg, Messines, Ploegstreete, Sanctuary Wood, Passchendaele, Amiens, Cambrai, and other fields. The photograph shows the regiment passing Phillips Square when on the way from station to demobilization barracks, marching with fixed bayonets, which was tantamount to receiving the freedom of the city.

(© Underwood & Underwood.)



# Italy Rejoicing Over Victorious End of the War



## RAPTUROUS GREETING TO RETURNING TROOPS.

The city of Milan was packed with jubilant throngs, in a frenzy of joy and welcome, when the troops who had defended so heroically the Piave and the mountain passes in the Monte Grappa region came marching home in triumph. The spectators closed in upon the line of march so that the troops could not retain their formation.

*(c) International Film Service.*

## CEREMONIES AT MONUMENT OF VICTORY IN MILAN.

A feature of the celebration at Milan was the great concourse of citizens at the base of a monument crowned with trophies and decked with flowers. Cavalier Longoni and other speakers addressed the throng, pointing out that Italy had had over 5,500,000 men under arms, of whom 1,500,000 had given their lives for their country.



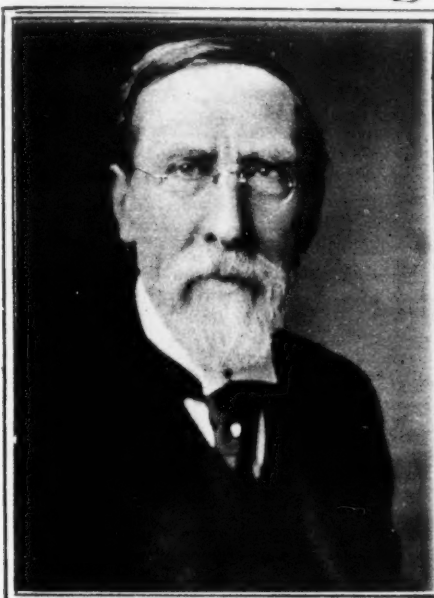
## SHATTERED CITY OF NERVESA, CAPTURED IN THE AUSTRIAN ADVANCE, BUT NOW IN ITALIAN POSSESSION.

Nervesa was the scene of some of the bloodiest fighting in the great Piave battle, which began when the Austrians launched a great attack on June 15, 1918. The battle lasted for eight days and ended in an overwhelming victory for the Italians. The enemy fled across the Piave, which was swollen with heavy rains. The Italian artillery raked and pelted their dense formations incessantly and mercilessly

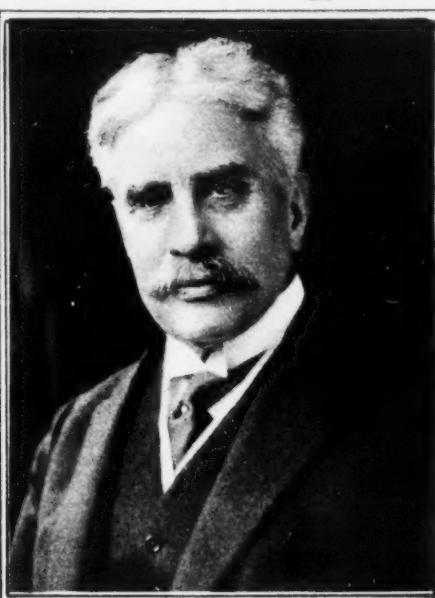
with a fiery hail, until the passageways were blocked with dead and wounded and the crimson waters of the Piave were covered thickly with wreckage of war, interspersed with thousands of bodies. That same afternoon Nervesa was recaptured in a brilliant bayonet charge, and the Italians found there a large number of cannon intact.



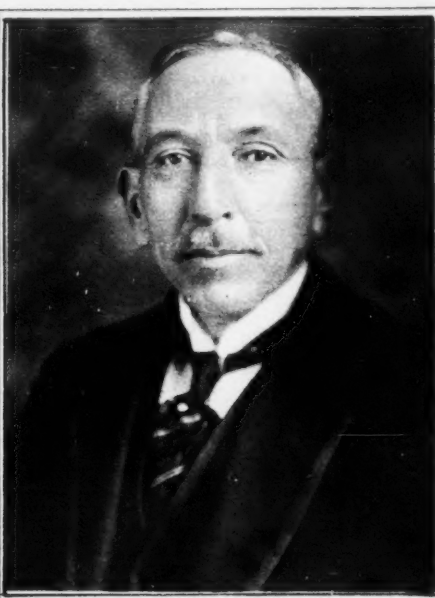
# Peace Congress Delegates from Both Hemispheres



SIR GEORGE E. FOSTER,  
CANADA.



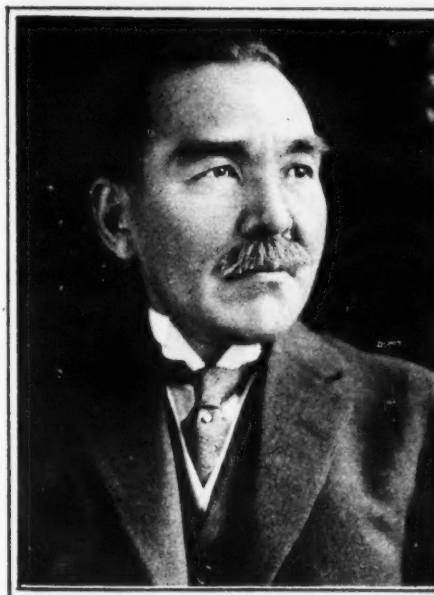
PREMIER ROBERT L.  
BORDEN, CANADA.



PREMIER WILLIAM M.  
HUGHES, AUSTRALIA.



SIR JOSEPH COOK,  
AUSTRALIA.



W. H. IJUIN,  
JAPAN.



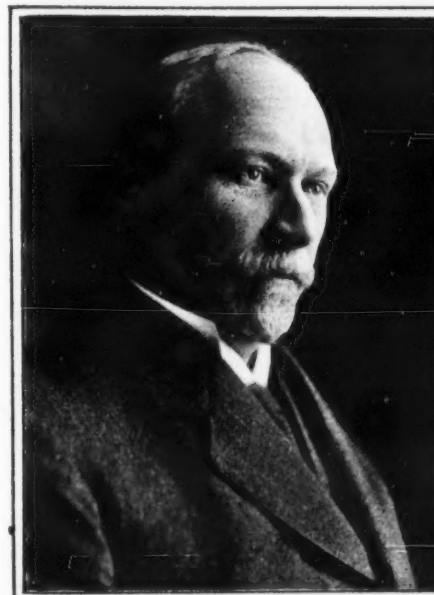
BARON MAKINO,  
JAPAN.



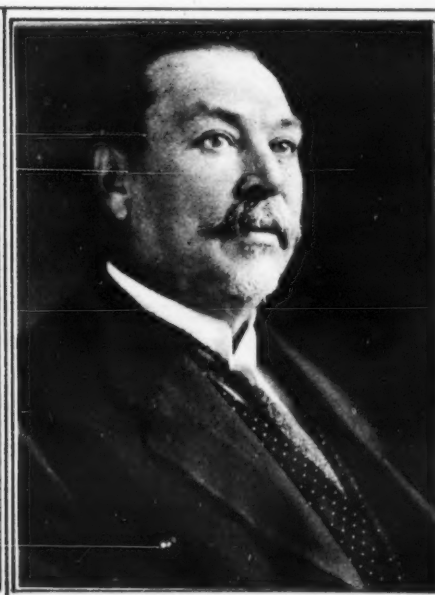
M. K. MATSUI,  
JAPAN.



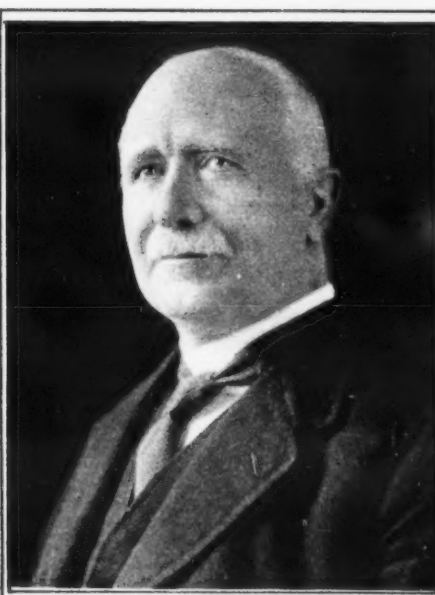
VISCOUNT CHINDA,  
JAPAN.



GENERAL JAN. C. SMUTS,  
SOUTH AFRICA.



GENERAL LOUIS BOTHA,  
SOUTH AFRICA.



PREMIER WILLIAM F.  
MASSEY, NEW ZEALAND.



SIR WILLIAM F. LLOYD,  
NEWFOUNDLAND.



CHENGTING THOMAS  
WING, CHINA.



VIKYUIN WELLING-  
TON KOO, CHINA.



SAO KE ALFRED SZE,  
CHINA.



LU CHIENG TSANG,  
CHINA.

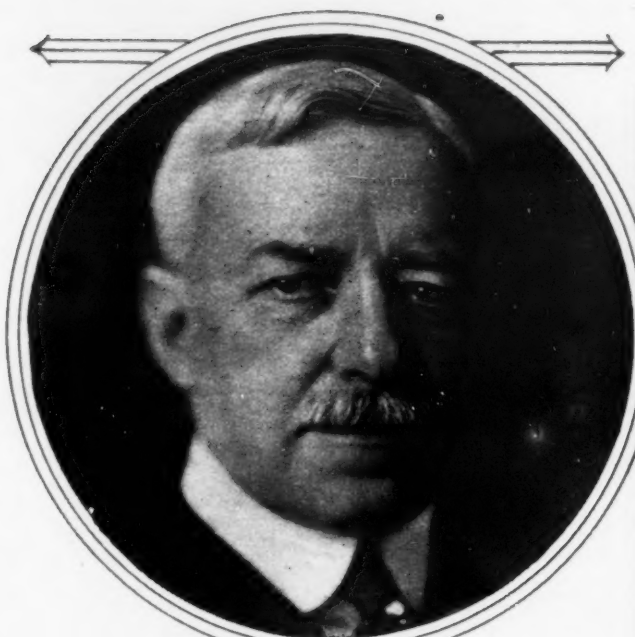


SUNTCHOU WEI,  
CHINA.

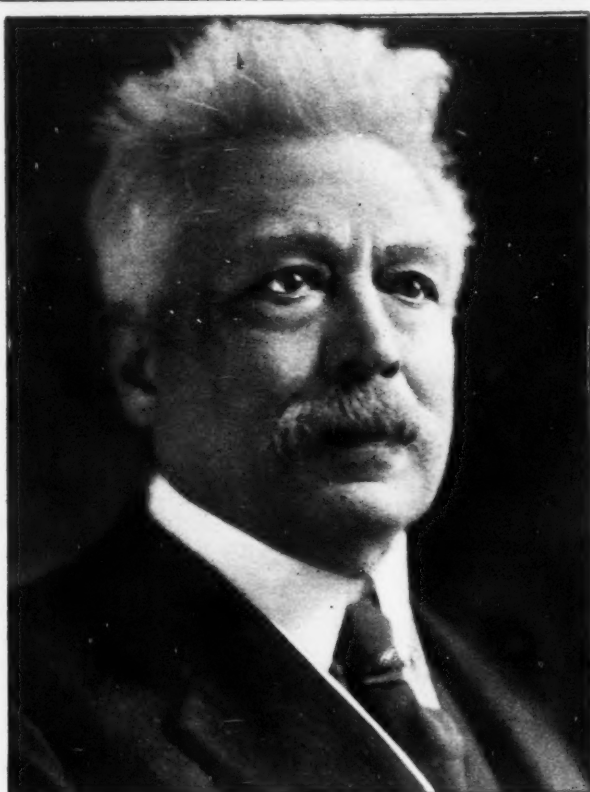
The photographs on this and the four following pages constitute a complete set of the members of the Peace Congress. All have been taken at Paris since the session began, Jan. 18, 1919, by Harris & Ewing, Washington, D. C.



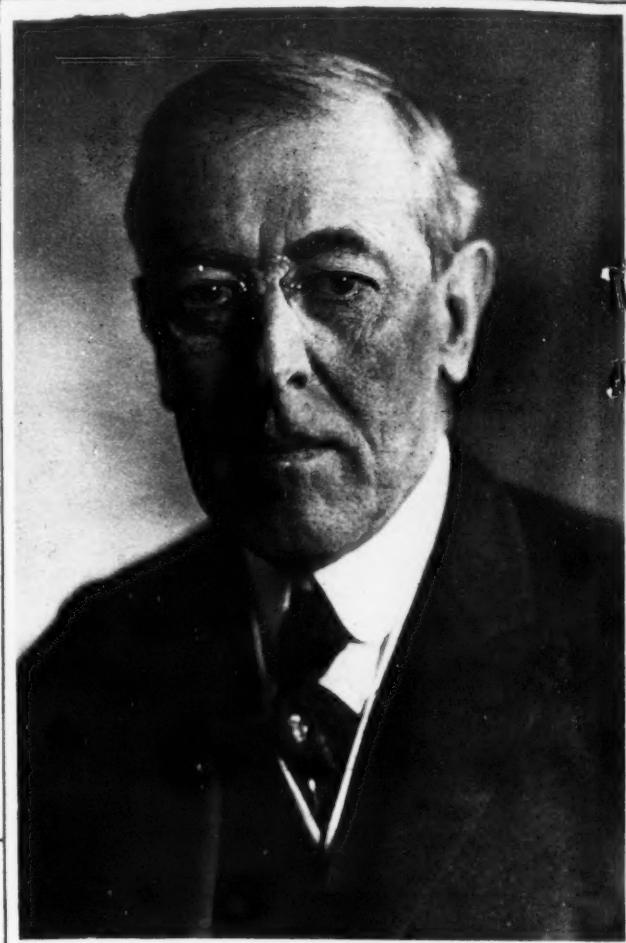
# Delegates to Peace Congress at Paris and



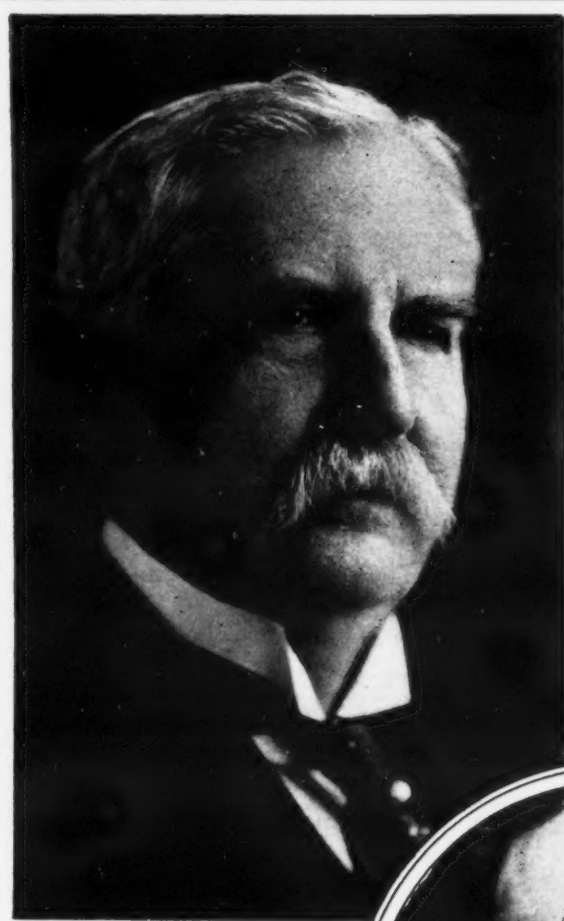
ROBERT E. LANSING,  
UNITED STATES.



PREMIER VITTORIO ORLANDO, ITALY



PRESIDENT WOODROW WILSON,  
UNITED STATES.



HENRY WHITE,  
UNITED STATES.



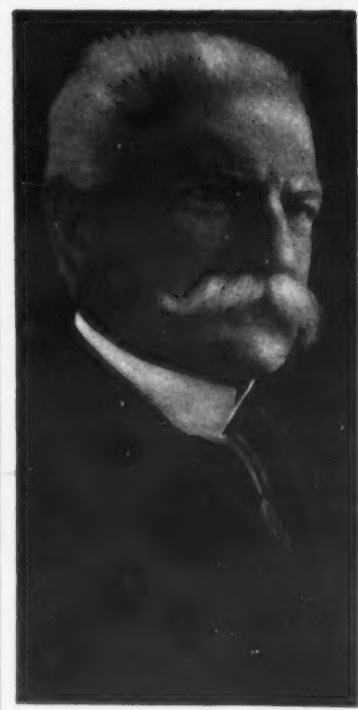
GENERAL  
TASKER H. BLISS,  
UNITED STATES.



EDWARD M. HOUSE,  
UNITED STATES.



HALL OF PEACE  
WHERE DELEGATES  
MEET.



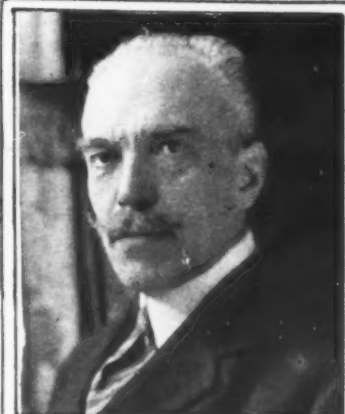
BARON SIDNEY SON-  
NINO, ITALY.



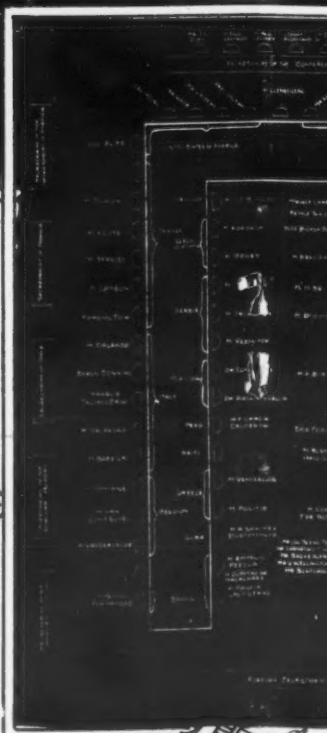
SALVATORE BARZILAI,  
ITALY.



ANTONIO SALANDRA,  
ITALY.

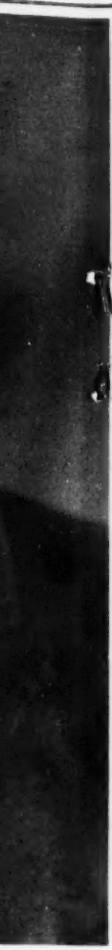


SALVAGO RAGGI,  
ITALY.

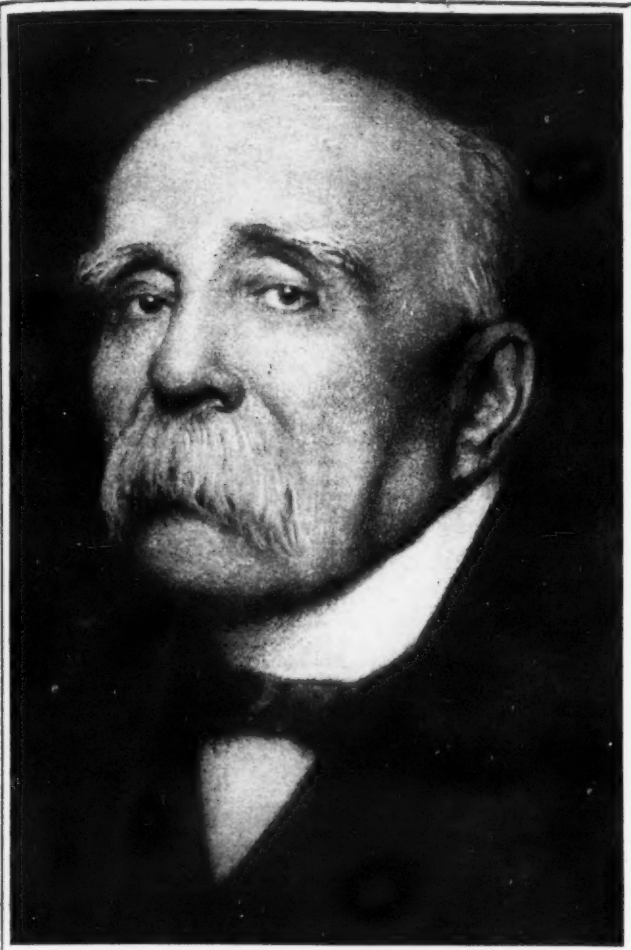




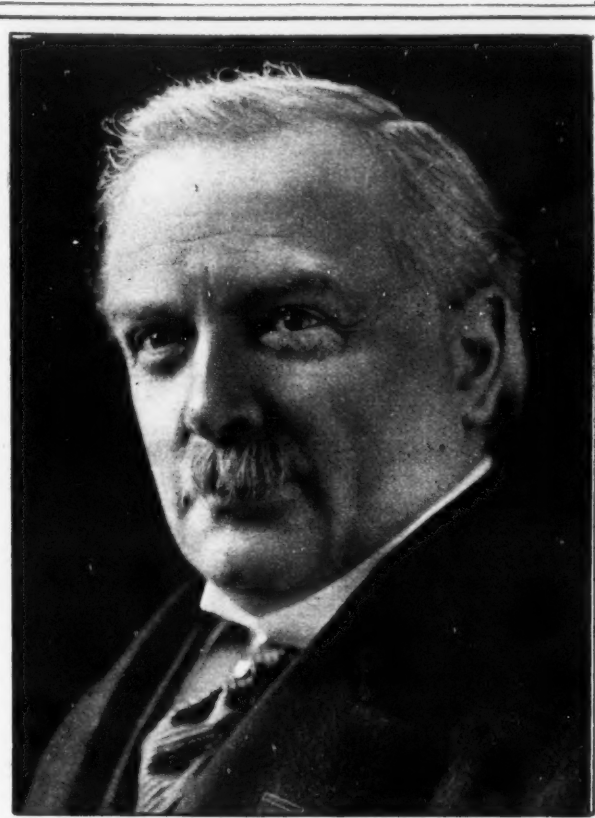
# Paris and Hall in Which Sessions Are Held



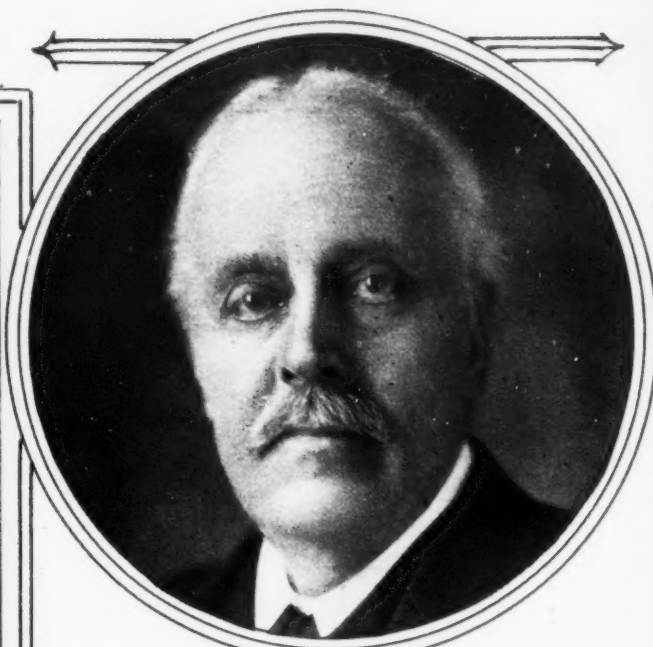
SON,



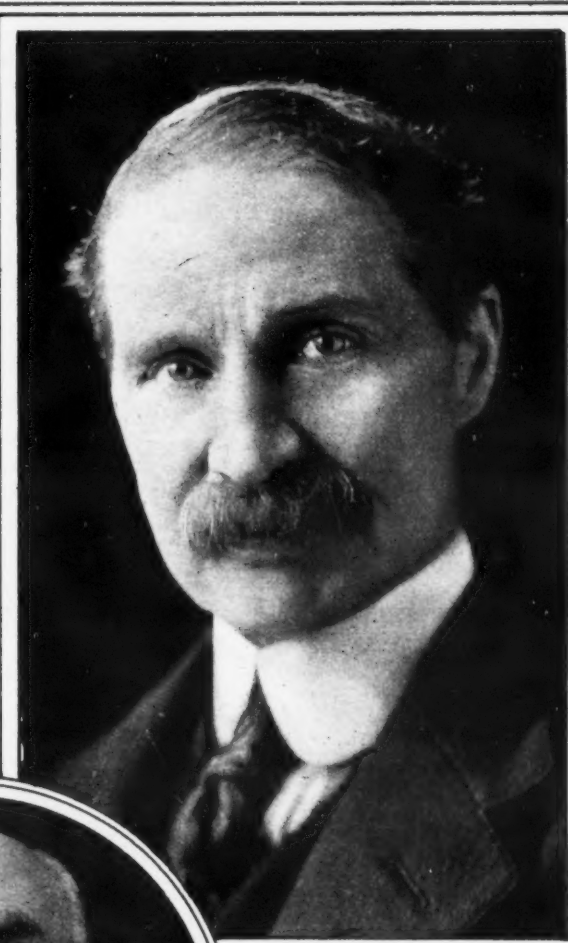
PREMIER GEORGES CLEMENCEAU,  
FRANCE.



PREMIER DAVID LLOYD GEORGE,  
GREAT BRITAIN.



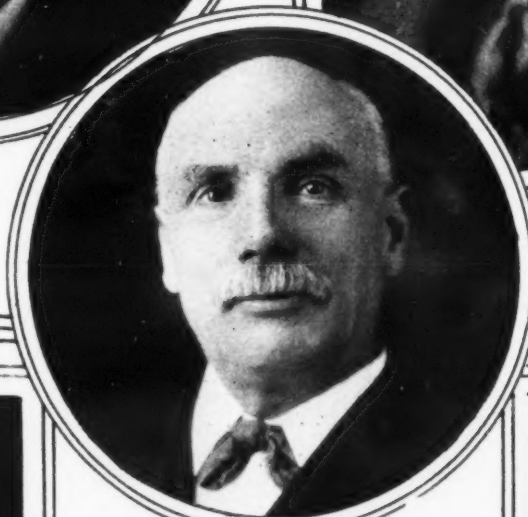
ARTHUR JAMES BALFOUR,  
GREAT BRITAIN.



ANDREW BONAR  
LAW,  
GREAT BRITAIN.



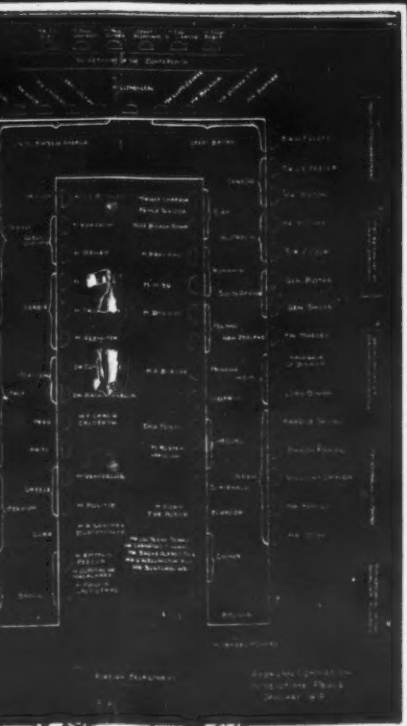
LORD ROBERT CECIL,  
GREAT BRITAIN.



GEORGE NICOLL BARNES,  
GREAT BRITAIN.



SEATING PLAN OF  
CONFERENCE ROOM.



JULES CAMBON,  
FRANCE.



LOUIS LUCIEN KLOTZ,  
FRANCE.



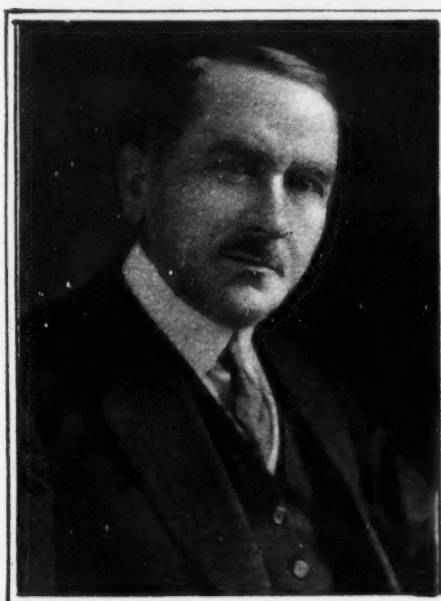
ANDRE TARDIEU,  
FRANCE.



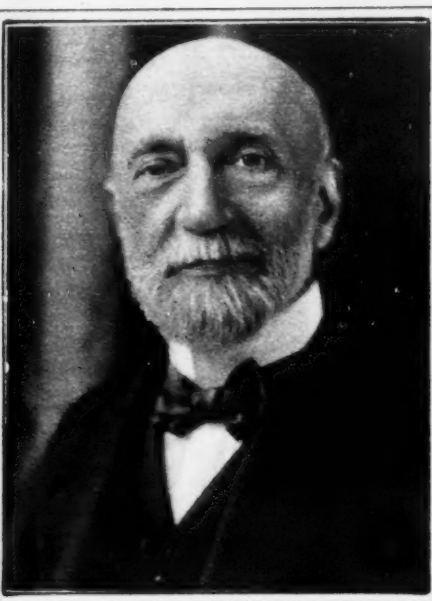
STEPHEN PICHON,  
FRANCE.



# Representatives at Paris of Lesser Belligerents



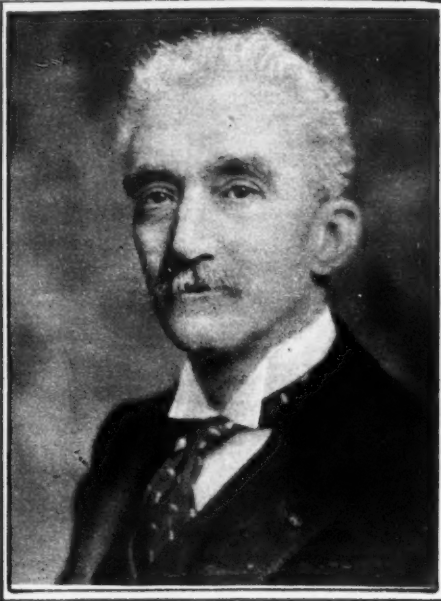
ROMAN DMOWSKY,  
POLAND.



M. VAN DEN HEUVEL,  
BELGIUM.



EMILE VANDERVELDE,  
BELGIUM.



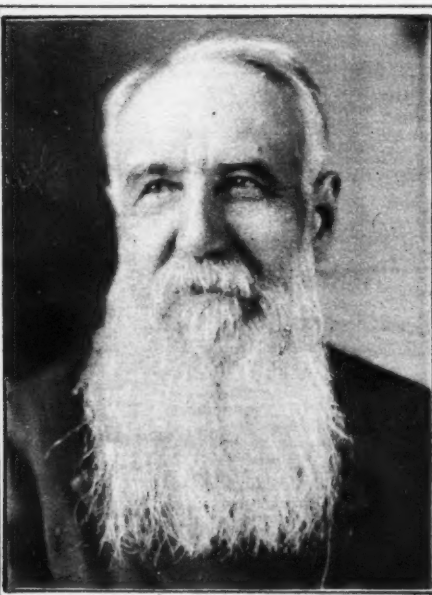
PAUL HYMANS,  
BELGIUM.



ANTE TRUMBITCH,  
SERBIA.



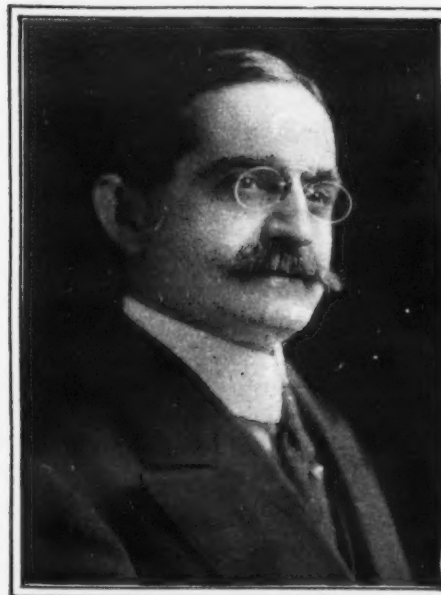
M. ZOLGER,  
SERBIA.



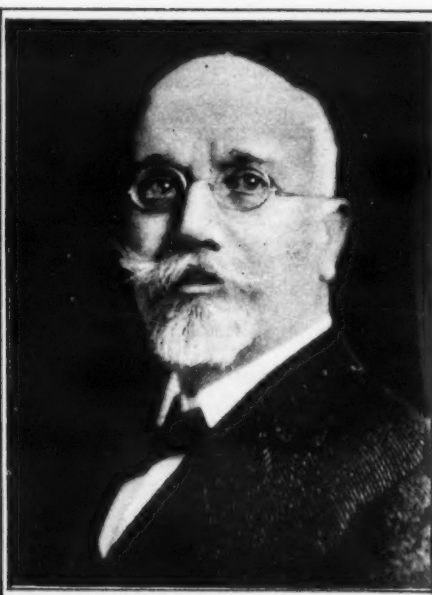
NIKOLA PASHITCH,  
SERBIA.



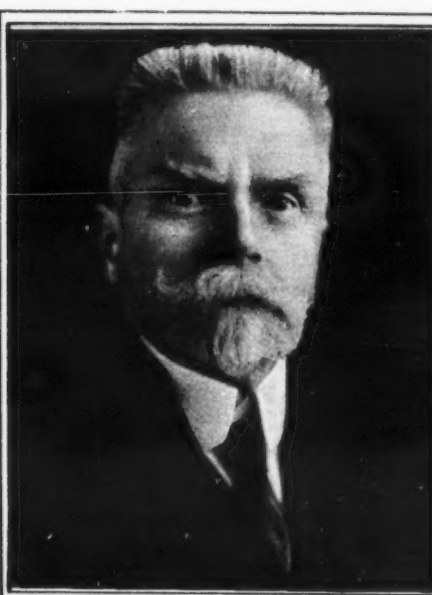
DR. M. VESNITCH,  
SERBIA.



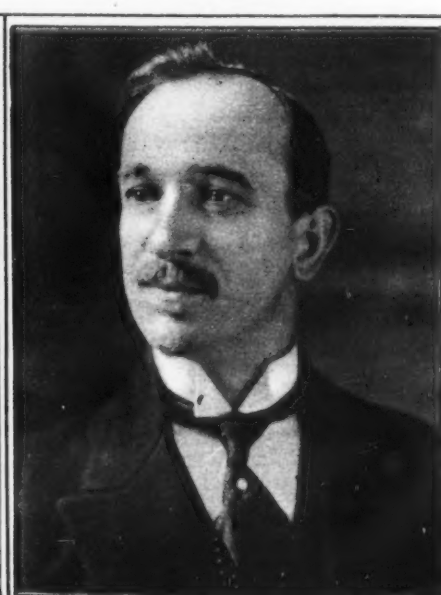
NICOLAS POLITIS,  
GREECE.



ELEUTHERIOS VENIZELOS,  
GREECE.



CHARLES KRAMAR,  
CZECHOSLOVAKIA.



DR. EDWARD BENES,  
CZECHOSLOVAKIA.



PENHA GARCIA,  
PORTUGAL.



DR. EGAZ MONIZ,  
PORTUGAL.



JEAN J. C. BRATIANO,  
RUMANIA.  
(© Harris & Ewing, Washing-  
ton, D. C.)



NICHOLAS MISU,  
RUMANIA.



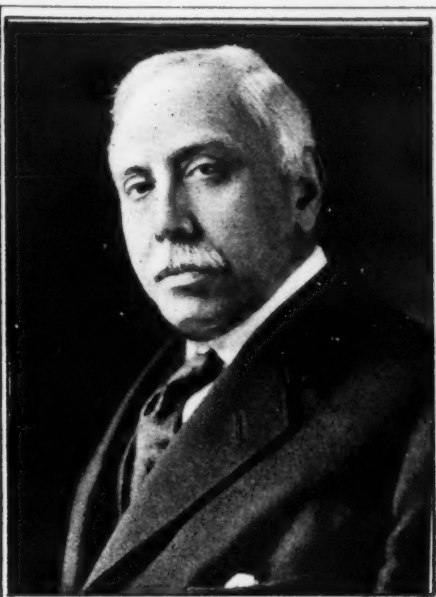
ANTONIO BURGOS,  
PANAMA.



# South American, Asiatic, and West Indian Delegates



EPITACIO PESSOA,  
BRAZIL.



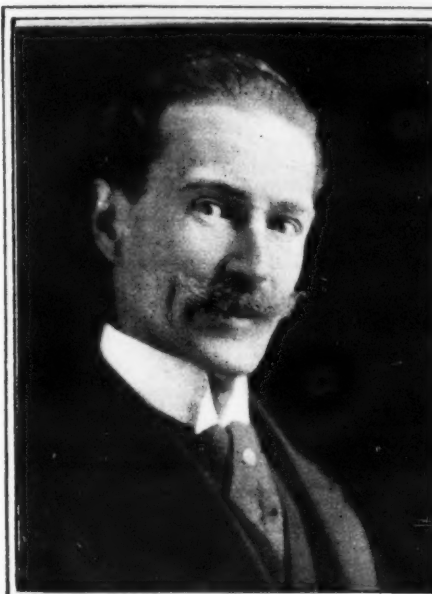
OLYNTHO DE MAGALHAES,  
BRAZIL.



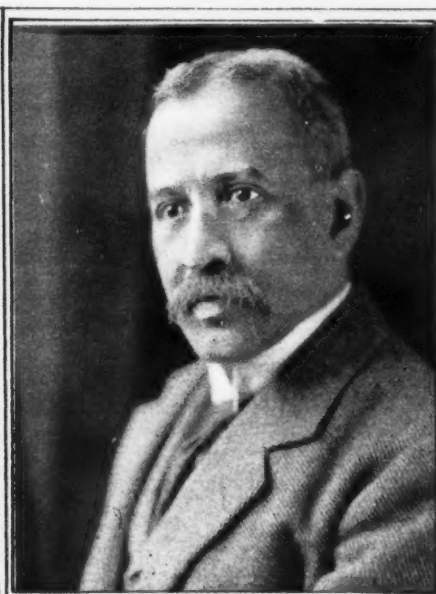
S. A. L'EMIR FEISAL,  
ARABIA.



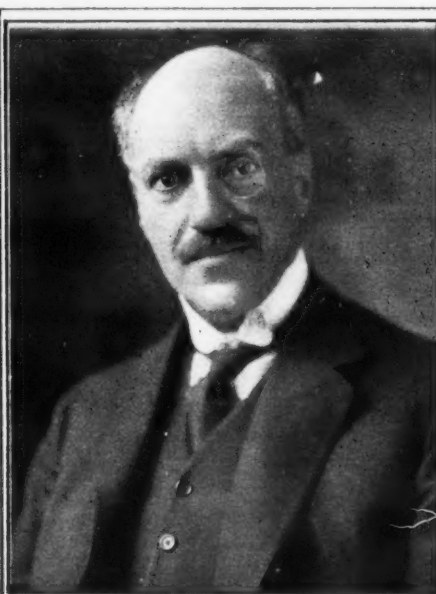
RUSTEM HAIDAR,  
ARABIA.



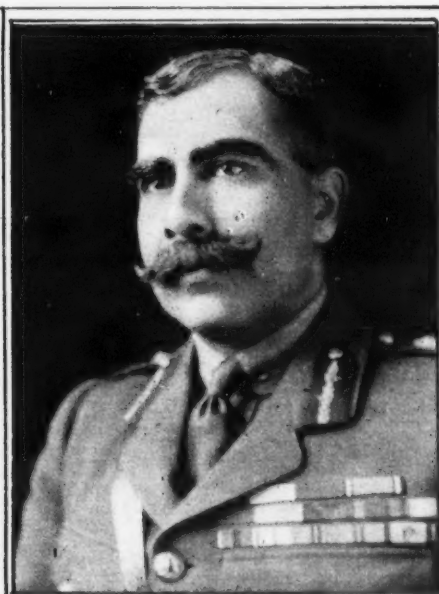
DON Y. DE ALSUA,  
ECUADOR.



SIR S. P. SINHA,  
INDIA.



EDWIN SAMUEL MONTAGU,  
INDIA.



MAHARAJAH OF BIKANER,  
INDIA.



PRINCE CHAROON  
SIAM.



PHYA BIEADH KOSHA,  
SIAM.



RAFAEL MARTINEZ,  
CUBA.



ANTONIO SANCHEZ  
BUSTAMANTE, CUBA.



ISMAEL MONTES,  
BOLIVIA.



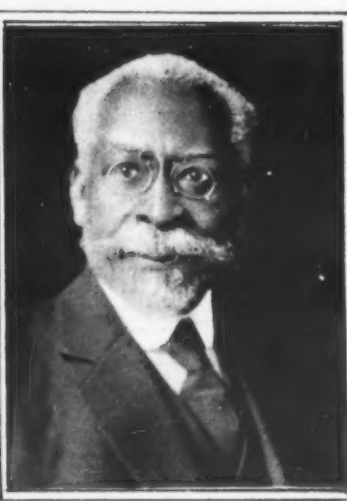
FRANCISCO GARCIA  
CALDERON, PERU.



JUAN CARLOS  
BLANCO, URUGUAY.



C. B. D. KING,  
LIBERIA.



CERTULLIAN GUIL-  
BAUD, HAITI.

(C) Harris & Ewing, Washington, D. C.



## German Operations in Vicinity of the Great Cathedral City of Rheims



COLUMNS OF GERMAN TROOPS PASSING NEAR FORT BRIMONT TO TAKE THEIR PLACES IN THE LINE THAT WAS TIGHTENING ABOUT THE BESIEGED CITY.

The German operations in the last week of May, 1918, had caused their front on the left to assume the character of a semi-circle partially enveloping Rheims, having a radius of about three and a half miles. On the evening of June 18 at 6 o'clock the enemy opened up with a terrific bombardment, following this up with an infantry attack at 9 o'clock. The Germans used from three to five closely packed divisions. Three of the divisions were literally decimated. On the west and north of the city they were torn to pieces by the French counter-barrage; on the east an attempt to rush Fort de la Pompelle was hurled back. What was described in Berlin as a "surprise fire attack" ended in the early morning of June 19 as one of the most crushing repulses ever administered to Germany within similar limits of terrain and time. It demonstrated that the Rheims salient in the light of all local conditions was invulnerable. The failure of the attack also had a serious effect upon the dwindling morale of the German troops.



# Trenches, Bombs and Liquid Fire in Berlin Streets



## GOVERNMENT SOLDIERS IN BERLIN UTILIZING HAND GRENADES AND LIQUID FIRE TO SUBDUE RIOTERS.

The authorities of the Ebert Government have not relied wholly upon rifles to quell the uprising of the Spartacans, for in many cases the latter were as well equipped with these weapons as the Government troops themselves. Loyal soldiers are here seen, one of them poised a hand grenade ready to throw, while others are manipulating the deadly flammenwerfer or hose for throwing liquid fire. This is one

of the most terrible weapons developed in the war. The fire is created by chemicals which are stored in the container seen on the shoulders of some of the men. The product of these runs through the hose and is ignited by friction at the nozzle, throwing a stream of fire from sixty to a hundred feet.

(© Underwood & Underwood.)



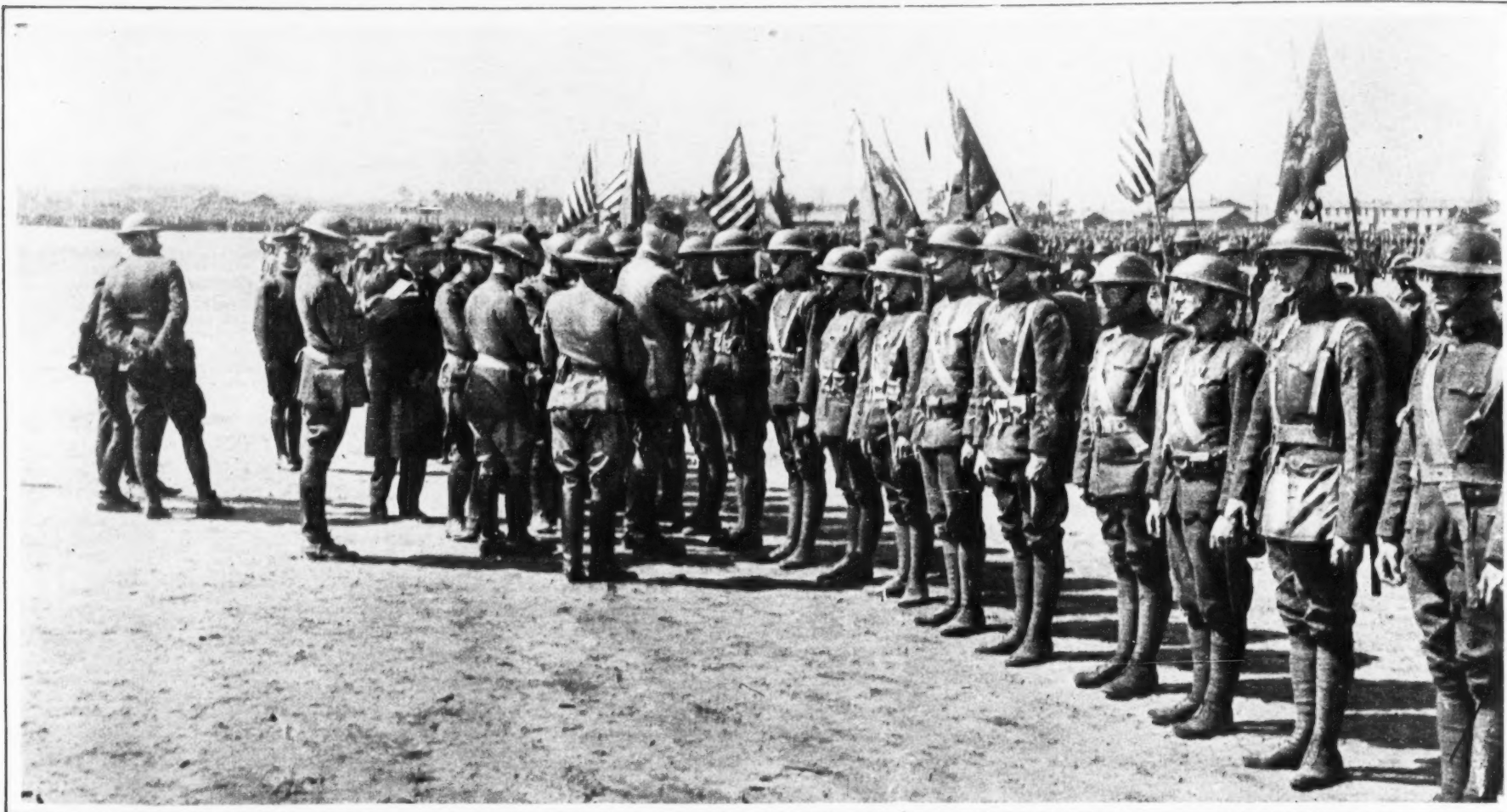
## TRENCHES DUG IN THE FRANKFURTER ALLEY IN BERLIN TO AFFORD SHELTER FOR GOVERNMENT TROOPS.

The district shown is the suburb of Lichtenberg, where some of the most sanguinary fighting of the insurrectionary movement has taken place. The fancied security of Berlin and its distance from the battle zone made it seem wholly improbable that trenches and the other accompaniments of grim war would ever be seen in its orderly streets.

The Lichtenberg police station was recently stormed by the Spartacans and sixty policemen and detectives were put to death under circumstances of great brutality. This was due in part to the natural animosity between the police and the criminal elements of society who formed a considerable part of the Spartacide mobs. (© Underwood & Underwood.)



# New England Honors the Men of the 26th Division



## DECORATIONS BEING CONFERRED ON MEN OF THE 26TH DIVISION FOR DISTINGUISHED HEROISM.

The largest crowd of visitors ever seen at Camp Devens, at Ayer, Mass., assembled on April 22 to witness the review of the 26th Division and the presentation of service awards for gallantry in action overseas. The honors were conferred by the earlier commander of the division, Major Gen. Clarence R. Edwards, who is seen above pinning the decorations on the breasts of the recipients, and by Major Gen. Harry C.

Hale, its later commander. The honors included a Distinguished Service Cross for Corporal Thomas P. Kelly of Waterbury, Conn.; the Belgian Order of the Crown for Lieut. Gale Scott of Houston, Texas; the Belgian Order of Leopold for Lieut. Arthur L. Cartier of New Haven, Conn.; also two Belgian and many French War Crosses one of which went to Brig. Gen. Charles H. Cole. (© International Film Service.)



## REVIEW OF THE 26TH DIVISION AT CAMP DEVENS BY OFFICERS AND SIX NEW ENGLAND GOVERNORS.

The review of the gallant 26th Division, which did such excellent service overseas, was one of the greatest military celebrations that has ever taken place in New England, to one of whose States most of the men of the regiment belonged. The Governors of all six States were present and took part in the inspection and review. The review was

preceded by the ceremony of decorating the regimental flags with service streamers, and the presentation of forty-eight decorations to those who had shown distinguished heroism on the field. The battle streamers bore the names of the engagements in which the various regiments took part, some having as many as six or seven added to their flags. (© International Film Service.)

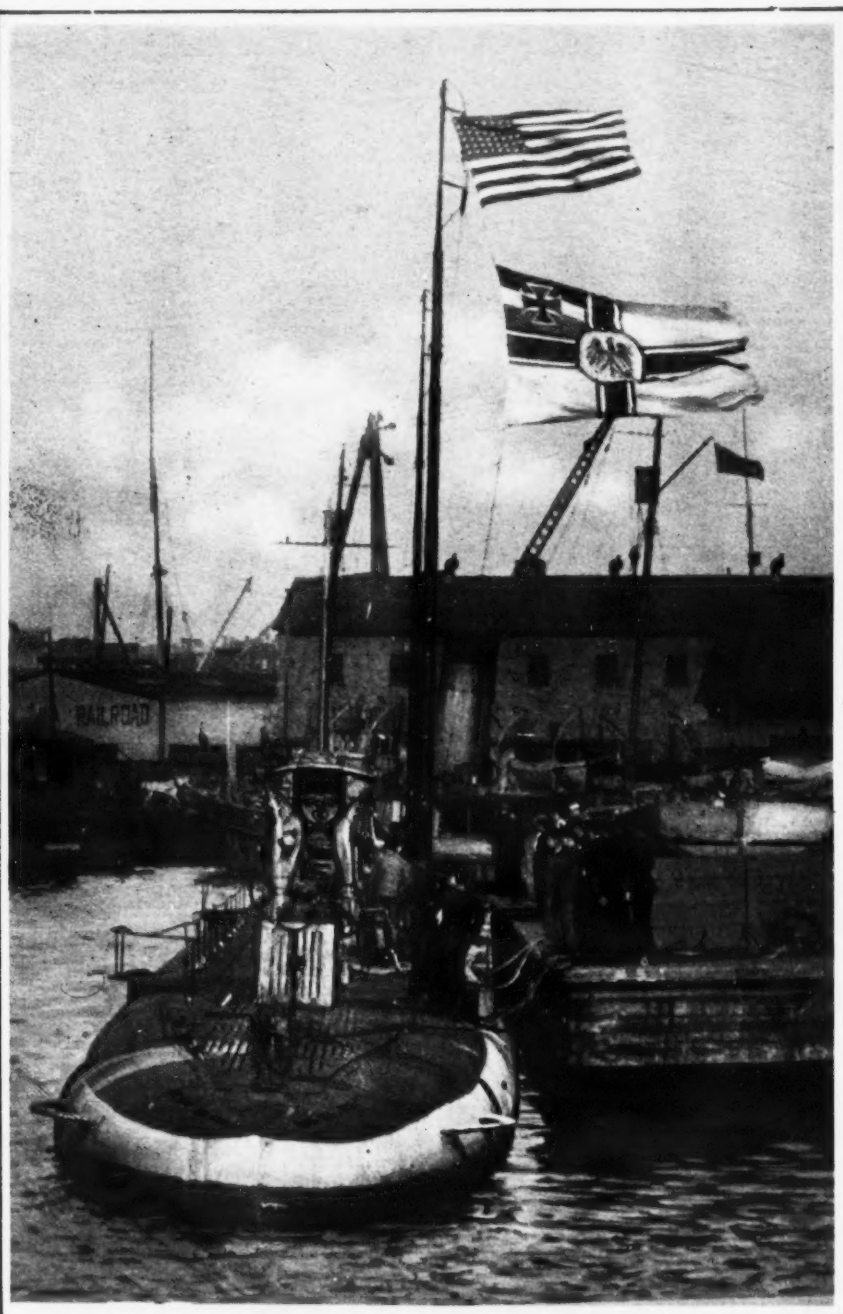


# German Submarine Brought Over by American Crew



**THE U-111, GERMAN SUBMARINE, REACHES NEW YORK.**

One of the most interesting of the features that will be employed in stimulating interest in the Victory Loan will be the exhibition of surrendered German submarines. The one shown above is the U-111, which reached New York April 19, 1919, after a twelve days' voyage from Plymouth, England. It was manned by an American crew.



**STARS AND STRIPES ABOVE GERMAN FLAG.**

The German submarine, U-111, is here shown at its dock in the Brooklyn Navy Yard. It had been surrendered to the British under the terms of armistice and interned at Harwich. It is one of the latest type and because of its large cruising radius is thought to have been one of the submarines that visited the American coast in 1918.



**PART OF THE AMERICAN CREW THAT BROUGHT THE GERMAN SUBMARINE TO AMERICA FOR THE VICTORY LOAN.**

The submarine U-111, brought to the port of New York April 19, is of 800 tons displacement and 240 feet from bow to stern. She is equipped with port and starboard oil-burning Diesel engines and has remarkable seagoing qualities. She can make 19 knots at full speed on the surface and 10 knots submerged. She has a cruising radius of 7,000 miles. She has two 4.1-inch guns fore and aft on her deck, is

equipped with four bow and two stern torpedo tubes, three periscopes, one for emergency use, and a gyroscopic compass. At the bow is fitted a 6-foot saw for cutting submarine nets. She made an average of 16 knots on her transatlantic voyage. The food supply ran short and for the last few days the crew lived largely on jelly and pickles.

(Photos © U. S. Navy Official from Keystone View Co.)



# Greatest Naval Battle of the War Between British and

Ge



**BATTLESHIPS AND CRUISERS OF THE BRITISH FLEET WITH OBSERVATION BALLOON HASTENING TO THE ACTION.**

Whether judged by lives lost, tonnage engaged or values destroyed, the battle of Jutland, May 31, 1916, was the greatest naval battle in modern history. For nearly two years the British Grand Fleet had been watching in the mists of the North Sea for a chance to engage the German High Seas Fleet which lay secure in the Baltic behind the mine fields and coast defenses of Heligoland and the Kiel Canal. Suddenly, on the afternoon of the date named, a British battle cruiser squadron under Admiral Sir David Beatty sighted a part of the German High Seas Fleet approaching in battle array. He joined battle and fought against odds which were reversed when the heavy British dreadnoughts arrived four hours later. Both sides suffered great losses, but the result was indecisive.

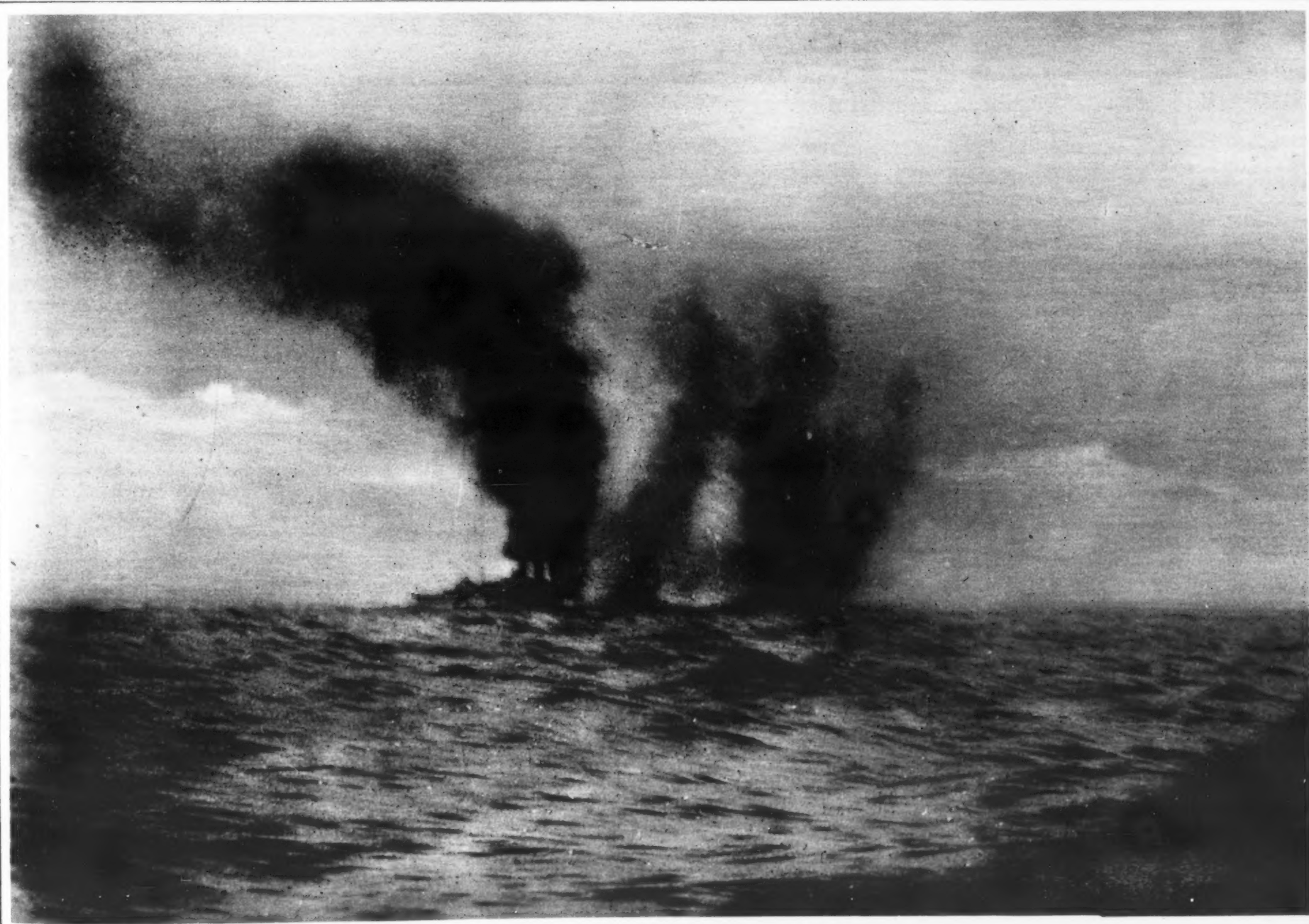


# German High Seas Fleets, Off Jutland, May 31, 1916



**SINKING OF THE GERMAN BATTLE CRUISER LUTZOW OF 26,300 TONS AND CARRYING CREW OF 1,200 MEN.**

The picture above was given by a German naval officer to a member of the Allied Armistice Commission, who visited the German harbors of Kiel and Wilhelmshaven to oversee details of the execution of the terms of naval armistice. It was claimed by the officer that it was a photograph of the German battle cruiser Lutzow, taken from one of the destroyers accompanying her just before she sank. She had not been sunk in the battle, but had been so severely damaged in the fighting that she was unable to reach port. A great explosion signaled her sinking. Her loss was not admitted at first by the German Government, but on June 8 it was stated that the loss had at first been concealed for strategic reasons.



**BROADSIDE OF GERMAN SHELLS FROM ONE OF THEIR DREADNOUGHTS FALLING SHORT OF THE CRUISER BIRMINGHAM.**

A number of British warships of the first-class were sunk in the battle of Jutland. The cruiser squadron under Admiral Beatty had been designed for speed rather than for weight of metal, and they were outclassed in the latter particular by the dreadnoughts of the German High Seas Fleet. The British cruiser Queen Mary was sunk with a thousand men. The Invincible, Indefatigable, and Warrior also went to the bottom. The Germans also lost heavily. Both sides claimed the victory, but the British were left in possession of the sea while the Germans made for their harbors. The picture, taken from the Nottingham, shows a broadside of over 11,000 tons of metal falling short of the cruiser Birmingham. Had she been struck she would inevitably have been destroyed.



# Our Nation's Roll of Honor



Private Frank W. Weaver,  
Blanchester, Ohio,  
Killed in Action.



Captain Frank D. Wolfe,  
Milton, Penn.,  
Killed in Action.



Private Charles S. Grimes,  
Flora, Ill.,  
Killed in Action.



Lieut. Fletcher L. McCordie,  
Chicago, Ill.,  
Died of Airplane Accident.



Private Walter L. Bennett,  
Lamar, Col.,  
Killed in Action.



Corporal Clarence Taunt,  
Philadelphia, Penn.,  
Died of Wounds.



Sergt. Frank C. Malliband,  
Millvale, Penn.,  
Killed in Action.



Private Julian H. Seifert,  
Philadelphia, Penn.,  
Killed in Action.



Sergeant Angelo Musto,  
Philadelphia, Penn.,  
Killed in Action.



Corporal Earl W. Trotter,  
Cherokee, Ala.,  
Died of Wounds.



Lieut. John Stone,  
Philadelphia, Penn.,  
Died of Airplane Accident.



Corporal Edward G. Carlson,  
Alta Vista, Kan.,  
Killed in Action.



Private Valentine N. Kessell,  
Brooklyn, N. Y.,  
Killed in Action.



Corporal William F. Lewis,  
Philadelphia, Penn.,  
Killed in Action.



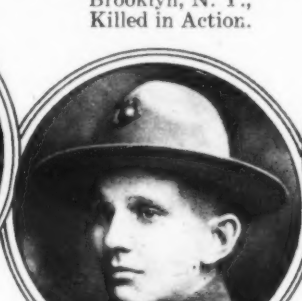
Lieut. Earl E. Rahn,  
Bridgesboro, Penn.,  
Killed in Action.



Sergt. Harry M. Bohannon,  
Rockfield, Ind.,  
Died of Wounds.



Private Glen Lynn Bevis,  
Osawatomie, Kan.,  
Killed in Action.



Sergt. Richard C. Campbell,  
Wichita, Kan.,  
Died of Wounds.



Private James E. Buttleman,  
White Cloud, Mich.,  
Killed in Action.



Sergeant George O. Colon,  
Clayton, N. Y.,  
Died of Wounds.



Lieut. Howard I. Kinne,  
Stearns, Ky.,  
Killed in Action.



Private Kurt Jaenicke,  
Portland, Ore.,  
Died of Disease.



Corp. Thos. W. Harrington,  
Brooklyn, N. Y.,  
Died of Wounds.



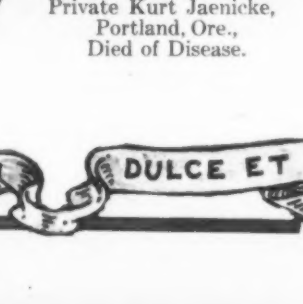
Private Lynn B. Jenkins,  
Granger, Wyo.,  
Died of Wounds.



Lieut. Edward Elliott,  
Muncie, Ind.,  
Killed in Action.



Private Frank Gordon,  
Washington, D. C.,  
Died of Wounds.

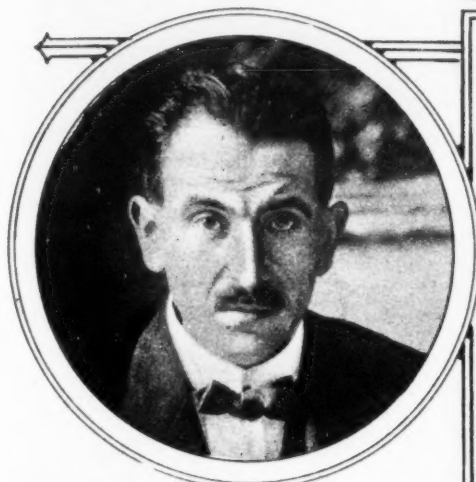


Private Elisha Carr,  
Hartsville, Tenn.,  
Killed in Action.

DULCE ET DECORUM EST PRO PATRIA MORI



## A Flashlight on Some Aspects of the War



DR. OTTO BAUER.

It was announced on March 5 that Dr. Bauer, Foreign Minister of German Austria, had begun negotiations with Germany looking toward union with that country. At the first session of the National Constituent Assembly on March 4 the project of union had been unanimously approved by the Deputies.



KARL RADEK, RUSSIAN BOLSHEVIST EMISSARY.

Radek was in close co-operation with Liebknecht before the latter's death. He has been a chief instigator of the Spartan uprising. He was arrested, but afterward released.



HERR AUER OF BAVARIA.

Herr Auer has had stormy experiences in the conduct of his office in the Bavarian Socialist Government. He was arrested by soldiers, but was released at the insistence of Eisner. The latter was assassinated Feb. 21 in Munich, and Auer was severely wounded on the same day.



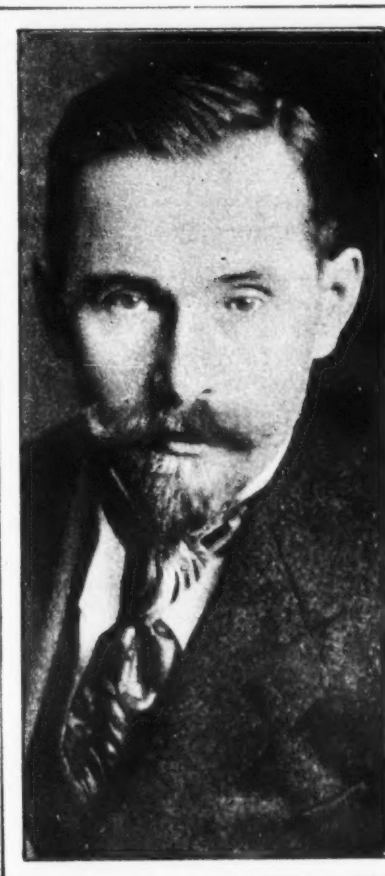
MAURICE CASENAVE.

M. Casenave has been appointed as chief of all the French services in this country. He was formerly Minister to Brazil.



GENERAL ERICH LUDENDORFF, FORMER COMMANDER.

General Ludendorff resigned his command Oct. 26, 1918, sixteen days before the armistice was signed. Shortly afterward he went to Sweden. A few weeks ago he returned to Berlin and was made a popular hero by some elements. He is here seen on a stroll through Berlin streets.



ANTHONY SMETONA.

Mr. Smetona has recently been inaugurated as the President of the new Republic of Lithuania.

(© Underwood & Underwood.)



Tents erected in Paris to accommodate American soldiers who have been unable to secure other lodgings owing to the crowded condition of the city. This condition has been aggravated by the meeting of the Peace Congress. These tents have been erected in the square near the Eiffel Tower, and have proved a boon to American soldiers on leave in Paris.

(© International Film Service.)

## DANGER DES ENGINS EXPLOSIFS



This warning has been placed on the beach at Ostend, Belgium, where many children have been killed or injured while playing with fuses and other explosive material left behind by the Germans. Death is depicted as holding an explosive in his hand, and the sign reads: "Children! Do not touch any war implements. Death is laying a trap for you."

(© International Film Service.)



ADVERTISEMENT.

# The Secret of Being a Convincing Talker

How I Learned It in One Evening

By GEORGE RAYMOND

"HAVE you heard the news about Frank Jordan?"

This question quickly brought me to the little group which had gathered in the center of the office. Jordan and I had started with the Great Eastern Machinery Company within a month of each other, four years ago. A year ago, Jordan was taken into the accounting division and I was sent out as salesman. Neither of us was blessed with an unusual amount of brilliancy, but we "got by" in our new jobs well enough to hold them.

Imagine my amazement, then, when I heard:

"Jordan's just been made Treasurer of the Company!"

I could hardly believe my ears. But there was the "Notice to Employees" on the bulletin board, telling about Jordan's good fortune.

Now I knew that Jordan was a capable fellow, quiet and unassuming, but I never would have picked him for any such sudden rise. I knew, too, that the Treasurer of the Great Eastern had to be a big man, and I wondered how in the world Jordan landed the place.

The first chance I got I walked into Jordan's new office and after congratulating him warmly, I asked him to let me "in" on the details of how he jumped ahead so quickly. His story is so intensely interesting that I am going to repeat it as closely as I remember.



FREDERICK HOUK LAW

As educator, lecturer, executive, traveler and author few men are so well equipped by experience and training as Dr. Law to teach the art of effective speaking. His "Mastery of Speech" is the fruit of 20 years' active lecturing and instruction in Eastern schools and colleges preceded by an education at Oxford Academy, Amherst College, Columbia University, The Teachers College, Brown University, and New York University. He holds the degrees of A.B., A.M., and Ph.D.

Dr. Law is the author of two novels, two books of poetry, and editor of six school text-books. At present he is Lecturer in English in New York University, Lecturer in Pedagogy in the Extension Work of the College of the City of New York, Head of the Dept. of English in the Stuyvesant H. S. and writer of the Weekly Lesson Plans for The Independent.

"I'll tell you just how it happened, George, because you may pick up a pointer or two that will help you.

"You remember how scared I used to be whenever I had to talk to the chief? You remember how you used to tell me that every time I opened my mouth I put my foot into it, meaning, of course, that every time I spoke I got into trouble? You remember when Ralph Sinton left to take charge of the Western office and I was asked to present him with the loving cup the boys gave him, how flustered I was and how I couldn't say a word because there were people around? You remember how confused I used to be every time I met new people?

I couldn't say what I wanted to say when I wanted to say it; and I determined that if there was any possible chance to learn how to talk I was going to do it.

"The first thing I did was to buy a number of books on public speaking, but they seemed to be meant for those who wanted to become orators, whereas what I wanted to learn was not only how to speak in public, but how to speak to individuals under various conditions in business and social life.

"A few weeks later, just as I was about to give up hope of ever learning how to talk interestingly, I read an announcement stating that Dr. Frederick Houk Law of New York University had just completed a new course in business talking and public speaking entitled 'Mastery of Speech.' The course was offered on approval without money in advance, so since I had nothing whatever to lose by examining the lessons, I sent for them and in a few days they arrived. I glanced through the entire eight lessons, reading the headings and a few paragraphs here and there, and in about an hour the whole secret of effective speaking was opened to me.

"For example, I learned why I had always lacked confidence, why talking had always seemed something to be dreaded, whereas it is really the simplest thing in the world to 'get up and talk'. I learned how to secure complete attention to what I was saying and how to make everything I said interesting, forceful and convincing. I learned the art of listening, the value of silence, and the power of brevity. Instead of being funny at the wrong time, I learned how and when to use humor with telling effect.

"But perhaps the most wonderful thing about the lessons were the actual examples of what things to say and when to say them to meet every condition. I found that there was a knack in making oral reports to my superiors. I found that there was a right way and a wrong way to present complaints, to give estimates, and to issue orders.

"I picked up some wonderful pointers about how to give my opinions, about how to answer complaints, about how to ask the bank for a loan, about how to ask for extensions. Another thing that struck me forcibly was that, instead of antagonizing people when I didn't agree with them, I learned how to bring them around to my way of thinking in the most pleasant sort of way. Then, of course, along with those lessons there were chapters on speaking before large audiences, how to find material for talking and speaking, how to talk to friends, how to talk to servants, and how to talk to children.

"Why, I got the secret the very first evening, and it was only a short time before I was able to apply all of the principles and found that my words were beginning to have an almost magical effect upon everybody to whom I spoke. It seemed that I got things done instantly, where formerly, as you know, what I said 'went in one ear and out the other.' I began to acquire an executive ability that surprised me. I smoothed out difficulties like a true diplomat. In my talks with the chief I spoke clearly, simply, convincingly. Then came my first promotion since I entered the accounting department. I was given the job of answering com-

plaints, and I made good. From that I was given the job of making collections. When Mr. Buckley joined the Officers' Training Camp, I was made Treasurer. Between you and me, George, my salary is now \$7,500 a year and I expect it will be more from the first of the year.

"And I want to tell you sincerely, that I attribute my success solely to the fact that I learned how to talk to people."

\* \* \*

When Jordan finished, I asked him for the address of the publishers of Dr. Law's Course and he gave it to me. I sent for it and found it to be exactly as he had stated. After studying the eight simple lessons I began to sell to people who had previously refused to listen to me at all. After four months of record breaking sales during the duldest season of the year, I received a wire from the chief asking me to return to the home office. We had quite a long talk in which I explained how I was able to break sales records and I was appointed Sales Manager at almost twice my former salary. I know that there was nothing in me that had changed except that I had acquired the ability to talk where formerly I simply used "words without reason." I can never thank Jordan enough for telling me about Dr. Law's Course in Business Talking and Public Speaking. Jordan and I are both spending all our spare time making public speeches and Jordan is being talked about now as Mayor of our little Town.

So confident is the Independent Corporation, publishers of "Mastery of Speech," Dr. Law's Course in Business Talking and Public Speaking, that once you have an opportunity to see in your own home how you can, in one hour, learn the secret of speaking and how you can apply the principles of effective speech under all conditions, that they are willing to send you the Course on free examination.

Don't send any money. Merely mail the coupon or write a letter and the complete Course will be sent, all charges prepaid, at once. If you are not entirely satisfied send it back any time within five days after you receive it and you will owe nothing.

On the other hand, if you are as pleased as are the thousands of other men and women who have used the Course, send only \$5 in full payment. You take no risk and you have everything to gain, so mail the coupon now before this remarkable offer is withdrawn.

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